

Patricia Hearst ripe for change?

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Some medical specialists say Patricia Hearst's decision to become an urban guerrilla could have been a form of "brainwashing," but another expert suggests she was simply ripe for the change.

Dr. Zev Wanderer says it depends on whether the Symbionese Liberation Army made up predominantly of male convicts and radical young women, was sophisticated enough to transform the newspaper heiress against her will into Tania, a gunwielding rebel.

"If the SLA were such fine behavioral modifiers, I'd like to offer them a job here," said Wanderer, head of the Center for Behavior Therapy.

But a psychiatrist who has advised the Randolph A. Hearst family since their daughter was abducted Feb. 4 from her Berkeley, Calif., apartment, insists that systematic techniques aren't necessary.

Given the stress, a feeling of shared danger and her relative youth, said Dr. Frederick Hacker of Los

Angeles, it's easily conceivable that 20-year-old Miss Hearst could have yielded to mental coercion. "It's not at all unusual that in late adolescence one becomes a very different person," he said. "And the time (that her apparent conversion took) is not particularly short if one considers the total control of information and interpretation they had during her captivity."

A former observer of so-called "brainwashing" of Korean War GI's agreed. "We felt it had been demonstrated that if you have total physical control of a human being for a few weeks or more ... it's possible in most instances to make significant changes in the way people behave and, perhaps, think," said Dr. William E. Mayer.

Mayer, now head of the California Department of Health, was a member of a special Army team that studied repatriated GI's from Korean prison camps. He declined, however, to speculate on Miss Hearst's motives.

Wanderer, who said his center has treated many similar young women from wealthy families, said Miss Hearst may have been alienated from her parents and their values.

"Many such young people have disdain for their parents' mansions, but they'll live in them," said Wanderer. "But there is a widespread lack of communication between them and their parents, and when something comes along that is more reinforcing than the family, there can be a dramatic change."

He added that unless someone is ready for change or is at least neutral, wide shifts in behavior can be effected only through sophisticated techniques and training.

Newspaper executive Randolph Hearst says of his daughter:

"We've had her 20 years. They've had her 60 days." He said at one point. "I don't believe she's going to change her philosophy that quickly or that permanently."

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Cool

Cool and dry for the remainder of the weekend. Highs today and Monday near 60, low tonight in the upper 30s. No rain expected.

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Year-old probe is near end

WASHINGTON (AP) — Marking its first anniversary, the Watergate special prosecution force announced Saturday that its investigation of the break-in and cover-up is "nearly completed" and that its probe of campaign dirty tricks is in its final stage.

Spokesmen for the prosecutors said the greatest number of criminal investigations still pending involve campaign contributions, including those from dairy-farmer cooperatives.

Other investigations also are proceeding in the ITT case and in matters stemming from the probe of the White House plumbers unit, including alleged misuse of executive power, alleged illegal wiretapping and alleged misuse of the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies, the spokesmen said.

In a 10-page report, the spokesmen gave a box score of the year's activities.

—36 men and 13 corporations have been charged by the special prosecutors with some federal crime. Of these, 22 men and 9 corporations have been convicted, two men have had indictments dismissed, and the remainder either have yet to plead to the charges or are awaiting trial. Those who have pleaded guilty include former Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst, former White House aides John W. Dean III, Jeb Stuart Magruder, Frederick C. LaRue, Egil Krogh, Jr. and Herbert L. Porter and the President's former lawyer and fundraiser Herbert W. Kalmbach.

—Legal papers have been filed in court on 54 separate occasions, including an historic court battle over the first subpoena demanding presidential tape recordings and documents from President Nixon.

—One briefcase full of evidence pertaining to the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment investigation of President Nixon was forwarded by a Watergate grand jury through U.S. Dist. Judge John J. Sirica to the committee.

The anniversary report made no mention of Nixon's firing last year of the original Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox, or of the recent troubles of his successor, Leon Jaworski.

The report, issued by public relations spokesmen James S. Doyle and John Barker, said a task force of seven lawyers assigned to the Watergate break-in itself is currently preparing for the September trial of seven persons, including former Nixon aides H.R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman, Charles W. Colson and John N. Mitchell.

"The investigative work of this task force is nearly completed and future work will be concentrated mostly on preparation for trials," the report said.

A larger task force of 10 lawyers assigned to campaign contributions already has accounted for charges against 16 individuals and 13 corporations. "It is the task force with the largest number of criminal investigations still pending," the report added.

A dirty-tricks task force has nearly

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The bill and the belican

Does the bill of a pelican hold more than his belican? This thesis propounded in 1910 by Dixon Merritt is tested by Jim McCaffrey, left, and Harold Guild, of Santa Barbara, Calif. The pelican sort of adopted them in the harbor while they were fishing, and

after feeding him several pounds of live bait and herring snacks, the boys were willing to concede that Merritt might have been right when he wrote: "A wonderful bird is the pelican; his bill will hold more than his belican." (AP Wirephoto)

Kissinger is closest yet to Syrian-Israeli pact

JERUSALEM (AP) — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger appeared to be closer than ever to a final Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement following five hours of talks Saturday with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus.

Kissinger flew back to Israel late Saturday night and said he would return to Damascus today. He left two aides there working on what Syrian sources said they believe is the text of a final pact separating the opposing armies in the Golan Heights.

The secretary had planned on conferring with the Israeli negotiating team Saturday night, but the meeting was called off at the last minute because most of the negotiators were attending a Labor party gathering at which Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin was trying to hammer out his new slate of cabinet ministers.

A senior American official said Kissinger had moved Israel and Syria "quite close" to an agreement limiting military forces in the border area but was unable to close the gap between the two sides completely.

Officials had predicted before Saturday's 11th session with Assad that the secretary would make another visit to the Syrian capital during his current peace mission only if a settlement was reached.

Kissinger told newsmen before his jet took off from Damascus.

"We continued our detailed examination of various elements of a disengagement agreement. Two of my associates, Mr. Carlyle Maw and Mr.

Alfred Atherton, stayed behind to work on the preparation of some basic documents, and I will return tomorrow to discuss further details with President Assad."

Earlier, a senior American official said Kissinger would return home by Monday night whether or not he achieved a troop separation in the Golan Heights. By then he will have been away from his desk 30 days trying to end the fighting and separate the Syrian and Israeli armies.

In Key Biscayne, Fla., a White House spokesman said President Nixon would visit the Middle East "at some point in the near future," but there was no immediate indication whether the trip would be linked in some way with Kissinger's current mission.

In Jerusalem, a senior government official said a Middle East visit by Nixon could augur well for "a successful conclusion of the disengagement talks."

The senior U.S. official with Kissinger said the secretary had not yet formally presented a U.S. proposal to the two sides regarding a thinning out of their

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No paper Monday

The Post-Crescent will not publish a newspaper on Monday because of the Memorial Day holiday.

Publication will resume on a normal schedule Tuesday.

Economic recovery incomplete

KEY BISCAIYNE, Fla. (AP) — President Nixon reported encouraging progress Saturday in easing the nation's economic ills but prescribed more "harsh medicine" — a prudent federal budget, tight money and no tax cut — to complete the economic recovery.

In a national radio address from his bayside home, Nixon also announced that his former law school professor, Kenneth Rush, will become his Cabinet-level coordinator of domestic and international economic policies. Rush now is No. 2 man at the State Department.

The President said he would send Congress next week a special report on the state of the economy and would hold a series of meetings with labor and business representatives.

The Florida White House said the report would go to Capitol Hill on Tuesday and would deal with a review of the inflation situation and measures necessary to deal with it.

A ranking Nixon adviser said, however, that no changes will be proposed in the administration's economic game plan.

In his 18-minute radio address, Nixon told the nation:

"We are beginning to emerge from a very difficult period in the history of our economy. We are not completely through this difficulty, but all the economic indicators prove that we are making encouraging progress."

"The weeks ahead will still require restraint and sacrifice. But the ultimate goal of prosperity in peacetime is one which is worthy of sacrifice. It is attainable."

The President said, "The requirements for full economic recovery may sound like harsh medicine — budgetary restraint, no tax cut, tight money — but there is no alternative."

He singled out suggestions for a general tax cut as "possibly the gravest danger to the economy today."

"However popular that may be, nothing could be more irresponsible than to cut taxes in the present inflationary situation," he said, repeating his opposition to Democratic proposals for a cut.

"Another temptation we must avoid," Nixon said, "is the call for cheap money by means of monetary expansion. This will only speed up the rate of inflation and increase the cost of borrowing money."

The prime lending rate is hovering at about 11-1/2 per cent, and Nixon indicated he sees little relief soon. "If we are going to check inflation we cannot quickly escape the disciplines of tight money and high interest rates," he said.

But he did predict "further improvements in the economy during the remainder of the year," saying output should rise more rapidly and the inflation rate should "be significantly lower than the rate we have experienced in the past 18 months."

Rush, his new economic coordinator, will hold the rank as counselor to the President and "will serve as the

President's chief economic adviser," the White House said.

Rush will preside at the daily morning meeting of such Nixon economic advisers as Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, Director Roy Ash of the Office of Management and Budget and Chairman Herbert Stein of the Council of Economic Advisers.

For the past 15 months, Rush has been deputy secretary of state and previously had been deputy secretary of defense and ambassador to West Germany. He is a former president of Union Carbide and in 1936 was one of Nixon's professors at the Duke University Law School.

Nixon, who flew here Friday afternoon to spend a second successive weekend in the Florida sunshine, plans another nationwide radio address on Memorial Day.

As he worked and relaxed at his home Saturday, there were these other White House developments.

—Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said Nixon would visit the Middle East "at some point in the near future," but added that a specific date had not been set. Nixon continued to cable instructions to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who is wrapping up another round of shuttle diplomacy in the Middle

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Man joins priesthood at age 78

POMPANO BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Charles Fogarty, 78, applied for entry to a nursing school five years ago, but was rejected because he was too old. Saturday, he started another new career — as a Roman Catholic priest.

"I've been given excellent training and I'll be working for a great boss," said Fogarty, shortly before his ordination to the priesthood.

A merchandising executive, Fogarty left his San Francisco home in 1965 for a life of retirement in this Atlantic Coast resort community, but quickly grew bored.

"I joined the Red Cross branch in Fort Lauderdale and did a lot of hospital volunteer work," he said, but I couldn't do enough.

"I wanted to become a nurse after my wife died in '69 but my application to nursing school was turned down because I was over 55."

Born and raised a Catholic, Fogarty had always "tried to be a good layman" and after months of deliberation vowed to start a new life.

"I decided that if I couldn't take care of patients physically I'd try to take care of them spiritually," he said.

Fogarty, who begins each day with a two-mile jogging session, enrolled at the Consolata Theological House of Studies at Somerset, N.J., four years ago. Saturday, he was ordained at the Church of St. Matthias in Somerset into the Consolata Society for Foreign Missions, an order of Catholic priests serving as missionaries throughout Africa and South America.

"Sure I am excited," Fogarty said in a telephone interview before the ordination. "It will be like being born once again. I don't know where I will be sent but I hope to do some kind of hospital work."

Father Fogarty's first Mass will be said among his old friends here next Sunday.

"I am looking forward to it," he said. "Along with the days when I was blessed with my children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, it will have to rank as my happiest moment."

Nixon ignoring Ford warning on disclosure

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon's hardened attitude toward the House impeachment inquiry appears to have created the first serious public differences between the President and Vice President Gerald R. Ford.

Ford is making it clear that he disapproves of what he calls Nixon's "stonewall attitude" and that he fears it may be the catalyst that brings about the President's impeachment.

At the same time he indicates his oft-stated pleas for compromise and moderation are falling on deaf ears, and that he sees no sign the President plans to reverse his course.

For weeks now, Ford has been issuing periodic public warnings that Nixon's plight would be deepened by a refusal to cooperate as fully as possible with the House Judiciary Committee.

A veteran of 25 years in the House, Ford knows the sensitivities of congressmen and realizes that a refusal to cooperate will raise the institutional backs of even House members eager to support the President.

This is, in fact, what is increasingly happening within the Judiciary Committee, as shown by its lopsided votes in favor of subpoenaing evidence Nixon refuses to give.

On Wednesday, Nixon set off a new showdown by informing the panel he would give it no further Watergate material.

That night in Wilmington, Del., Ford took some questions from his audience at a Republican rally. A man asked if he would use his good offices to bring about compliance with subpoenas and other demands for evidence so that the Republicans could put Watergate behind them.

Ford gave his usual response about the large amount of material Nixon had already provided, then added that, after it is digested, "if they want any more that's relevant to the issues, to the impeachable offenses in the Constitution, I hope the President will give it to them, the sooner the better."

Ford expressed confidence in Nixon's innocence but added, "Let's get it all out there and the quicker the better."

Late Thursday morning, Nixon summoned Ford to one of their periodic chats. When he arrived at Andrews Air Force Base that afternoon to fly to New York for a speech, the vice president was barraged with questions about the session but brushed aside questions about whether the Watergate situation was even discussed.

He later passed the word that he was annoyed at the way he had been hit by questions without warning. Upon arrival in New York, he looked unusually somber and aides said he was "a little uptight" because the meeting with Nixon had thrown his schedule off.

Later Thursday night, however, Ford gave more of a clue as to what might have been bothering him. In an interview with ABC's Bill Zimmerman, he indicated the White House had again rejected his advice and said, "It seems to me that a stonewall attitude isn't necessarily the wisest policy."

When he was asked if he had any reason to believe that there might still be a compromise, he replied, "at this point, I don't think I'm in a position to give you any authoritative answer. I can only say that in my judgment, that would be a better procedure."

In another interview Friday with the Washington Star-News, Ford said President Nixon "didn't give me any reason to believe that he would" change his position on supplying additional material to the committee.

Since he was named for the vice presidency Oct. 12, Ford has shown steadfast loyalty to Nixon, mixed with some criticism of White House tactics and a clear indication there were quite a few things he would have done differently.

Now, with the background of his knowledge of the House of Representatives, he is trying to tell the White House what will happen if Nixon persists in his course, knowing that failure to get the message across could put him into the presidency.

Memorial Day

"Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

— John McCrae

Disenchantment with the years of the Vietnam conflict has spread for many Americans into disillusion with everything military in our history. There has been, indeed, some over-glorification of our various wars and the character of the soldier. But the failings and the failures to measure up to the ideal should not tarnish what most of them fought for.

There may have been underlying economic reasons, even ambition and greed of some who led us into war in the nation's history. But the majority of the men who fought and those who gave their lives believed they struggled in a worthy cause. They wanted liberty, freedom from tyranny, the right to live as they wished, where and how, to worship God as they chose or not at all. They were never more noble than when they thought they were trying to extend these valued rights to others. That they may have been misled, even exploited, does not in any way detract from their glory and the honor we owe them.

Four hundred years before Christ, Thucydides spoke at the funeral of the great Greek leader Pericles and he might have been speaking of all the Americans who have died in their country's wars.

"The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them; for they received again each one for himself a praise which grows not old, and the noblest of all sepulchres — I speak not of that in which their remains are laid, but of that in which their glory survives, and is proclaimed always . . . For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men; not only are they commemorated by columns and inscriptions in their own country, but in foreign lands there dwells also an unwritten memorial of them, graven not on stone but in the hearts of men."

Kloes on democracy

County Board Supervisor Eugene Kloes has an interesting opinion about local voters and the democratic system in general.

During debate on salary increases for elected county officials, to take effect next year, Kloes, arguing against the raises, remarked: "There is no guarantee the voters won't elect incompetent people."

Does Mr. Kloes have the same opinion as regards the election of county board supervisors?

Zimmerman retires

The decision of Robert Charles Zimmerman, the widely known Wisconsin state secretary of state for many years, to retire from political competition because the end of his term this year will coincide with his 65th birthday has been publicized. Editorial contemporaries have produced the expected commentary with cordial references to his amicable personality and durable tenure in an office that had made his family name widely known among voters because of his father's long service there in an earlier time.

The lesson of Robert Zimmerman's political experience is that the familiar name on the ballot in association with a minor office is a distinct asset for a candidate in a state such as Wisconsin with its tradition of sturdy independence of its electorate. No doubt to many voters of less than expert knowledge of the structure of government the title "secretary of state" implied more importance than it has, and especially because of its ranking as third in the required succession on the ballot.

It is also an agency that is strictly ministerial. Its holder does not make policy decisions. He does not issue rules and regulations with the force of law. He is a custodian of records.

Bob Zimmerman's career provides a lesson to aspiring politicians not for his administrative performance of duties that were routine in a fair definition.

His career is useful as model to younger contemporaries because he demonstrated that affection for the people and respect for their votes brings reliable dividends in their allegiance. Bob Zimmerman spent his political life as a Republican. But memory does not recall that he ever carried a partisan remark into his many campaigns. We may speculate that the reason for his remarkable capacity to attract voters who otherwise often chose Democratic state office candidates resulted from the popular understanding that he had no special concern about party. He loved his job and performed it faithfully. He never aspired to higher place. His thrift in managing a modest corner of the statehouse establishment became almost as widely known as his handwritten notes to tens of thousands of constituents over many years. There were no junkets in "Zim's" office budget.

The meaning of his modest political career probably lies in the wide electoral recognition of this decent and personable man as prototype of the good husband, affectionate friend and golf course duffer.

Bottles not for Africa

The glories of Western civilization are reaching some remote areas of Africa, Asia and Latin America and young mothers are dispensing with breast feeding in favor of bottles. The results may be disastrous.

Even if one does not subscribe to all the claims made by some advocates of breast-fed babies, there are certain advantages. Mother's milk is usually protein rich and otherwise nutritious. It is easier to keep free of contamination. It can satisfy a child's nutritional needs up to about six months and for some children for considerably longer. There are emotional advantages, too, according to many child experts. Recent studies have shown that children of primitive mothers who kept their babies slung under their breasts and near to them most of the time seemed to develop an independence and self-sufficiency at an earlier age than others.

But the advantages are even more important in the have-not lands than they may be in our more sophisticated society. The generally adequate formulas among the poor may have dried skim milk substitutes without the same nutritional advantages. The water mixed with the powdered milk is likely to be contaminated among people unaware of hygiene. The natural antibodies present in mother's milk aren't around to protect babies exposed to disease. Side nutrients aren't available either in many families in underdeveloped lands — at least not for babies.

Studies indicate that malnutrition may have deeper and longer lasting effects than just one generation. The new bottle-fed babies of underdeveloped lands may be starting some unfortunate trends.



Art Buchwald

Plea bargaining on the Potomac

WASHINGTON — I was walking past the building where Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, has his offices when I noticed a long line which wound around the block.

"What's going on?" I asked a police officer who was making sure that the people were orderly.

"They're Watergate defendants and their lawyers and they're waiting to plea bargain with the special prosecutor. It's getting near deadline time and I guess some of them are getting nervous."

I went up to one of the men standing in line.

"How's it going?"

He referred the question to the man standing next to him who was carrying a briefcase. It was his lawyer.

"My client just remembered that he withheld some information from the grand jury that he forgot. We wish to make amends by cooperating in any way we can with the special prosecutor."

"What do you hope to get out of it?"

"Thirty days and an electric toaster."

"A toaster? Is the special prosecutor giving out premiums?"

"Of course," the lawyer replied. "How else

would he get anyone to plea bargain? I know one defendant who perjured himself in front of a Senate committee and he got a six-month suspended sentence and a set of Arnold Palmer golf clubs."

The line was moving slowly. A defendant and his lawyer came out of the building. The defendant was smiling.

"What did you get?" someone yelled.

"Ten months on a prison farm and an electric blanket," the defendant shouted happily.

"The lucky stiff," a man in the line said. "By the time we get upstairs they'll be out of electric blankets."

"Did you hear," another man in the line said, "that if you turn in a friend and they keep him deposited for a year, you're entitled to a color television set?"

"Wow," said somebody. "I could get two TV sets today."

A defendant and his lawyer tried to break in the line. Everyone started yelling. "Get in the back! Get in the back!"

The lawyer said, "My client is being indicted in Los Angeles this afternoon and we have to catch a plane."



A QUESTION OF PRIORITIES....



Marianne Means

Nixon's family unwisely used

The hearts of most parents in this era of independent and irreverent youth should have been warmed last week by the impassioned defense of the President set forth by his daughter and son-in-law.

Julie and David Eisenhower stuck up for her dad in a touching and brave fashion which was a credit to them both.

It did not, however, do much for Richard Nixon. There is something deeply disturbing about a President who would permit his youngest daughter, who is totally inexperienced in politics, to face a mob of those same reporters whom he has repeatedly denounced as mean and cruel enemies.

It was embarrassing to watch Julie and David cope with questions similar to those the President himself has dodged since March 7, when he had his last press conference. At that time, he said he would meet with the press frequently in the future, but that has not happened.

Not a monarchy

At one point, the young couple was asked why they were speaking for the President under a government that was not a monarchy. Julie became upset and said she felt an "obligation" to reassure the public, on behalf of the family, that her father did not intend to resign. Julie was undoubtedly sincere, but she did not erase the uneasy feeling that an official family position was not particularly appropriate in the current constitutional crisis.

The basic problem with the appearance by Julie and David is that while it had plenty of emotional appeal, it had absolutely no practical political value. They obviously were operating on blind faith in a man they love.

something the rest of the country cannot afford to do at this point.

Julie and David don't really know anything more than the President has chosen to tell them about Watergate. And there is little reason to believe he has been any more candid with them than it appears he has been with the rest of the country.

Their view is an intensely personal one, as is only natural. Julie did not understand why the public should be shocked at the tape transcripts, because what emerged was, "A human being reacting to a situation where he saw his dreams crumbling down around him." Undoubtedly, Alger Hiss reacted badly when the cops closed in on him, too.

Can't grasp dimensions

The First Lady recently demonstrated this same apparent inability to grasp the dimensions of the Presidential abuses which have brought about the impeachment crisis. She issued a statement saying that she was "puzzled" why some Republican Congressmen were not supporting her husband.

It would have been far better if the President had kept his family members out of this. They were not elected; they are not responsible; and most people feel sorry for the pain that the President's disgrace has brought them.

What the President's family believes is irrelevant to the impeachment process now underway. It is not a question of family loyalty, but a question of whether a President betrayed the great trust placed in him by the American people.

It is too late now to make the President into a sympathetic human figure. He is being called to account for his actions, as must all men under the rule of law.



Joseph Kraft

Nixon not all that vital

The Presidency so dominates our thinking about the world that for many people impeachment portends disaster beyond measure. But analysis makes a liar of that fear.

The most important recent events show that peace and domestic tranquility do not depend at all on President Nixon. While the President's weakness has aggravated economic problems, even these could be vastly eased by the appointment of the right man to manage economic policy.

In the international area, the greatest potential troublemaker is the Soviet Union. But the chief focus of Soviet animosity remains Communist China.

If only to isolate the Chinese, the Russians are eager to reach agreement with this country and Western Europe on arms control and trade. Perhaps the main reason Henry Kissinger has been able to negotiate a disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel is that Moscow has not stood in the way.

Soviet stance benign

The benign Soviet stance finds a counterpart in Western Europe. The new French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is noted for his disposition to cooperate with Washington. Harold Wilson and Helmut Schmidt, who have come to power in Britain and West Germany, lean heavily on the American tie. So for the first time since 1958, the United States does not have to count Europe as a potential source of trouble. With Russia and Western Europe not actively working against Washington, nothing very serious can happen to affect this country's international position.

As to domestic tranquility, the present moment provides a very good index. Graduation is usually marked by student demonstrations, and the onset of the summer tends to bring racial troubles.

But the campuses are notably calm. At one I visited last week, a dean remarked that four years ago he was meeting round the clock with students to prevent occupation of the buildings. This year, his chief encounter with the same students was in a softball game.

In the racial field, the shoot-out between the Symbionese Liberation Army and the police in Los Angeles is highly revealing. The far-out, eccentric character of the SLA demonstrates the limited appeal that violence has acquired for those interested in improving race relations.

The police, despite an unparalleled concentration of force in a black neighborhood, avoided hitting innocent persons by bullets, stray and not so stray. Local officials, in other words, have developed a sensitivity about community feelings. And that is perhaps the best of all possible safeguards against racial violence.

Inflation bowls along

Unfortunately, the easing of international and internal tensions has not been accompanied by success in managing the economy. The latest figures for the first quarter of this year show that inflation is bowling along at a rate of 11.5 per cent, while growth dropped at a rate of 6.3 per cent.

The meaning of those numbers is that efforts to restrain inflation could lead to severe recession unless the economy is managed in a careful, discriminating way. But at present, economic policy is not so much being managed as fought over.

George Shultz, who used to manage the economy as Secretary of the Treasury, has gone, and Herbert Stein, who could manage it as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, is leaving. Rivalry to run the show has developed between Secretary of the Treasury William Simon and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Roy Ash. Both men lack the broad experience in government and economic theory to do the job well. A third possibility, John Dunlop of the Cost of Living Council, who has the stuff to do the job, seems to have irritated the President's chief of staff, Alexander Haig, by the strength of his personality.

The result is that economic policy is now adrift. Even steps that could be taken to limit price increases in the construction and health fields are not being made. There is at least a chance that a round of catch-up wage increases could set in motion a new burst of inflation.

But these difficulties are avoidable. What is required is that the President appoint a coordinator of economic policy who has the breadth and toughness of Dr. Dunlop. The infighting would be moderated, and there could be developed a steady policy not subject to the interplay of personalities as advanced or rebuffed by the rapidly changing moods of the President and Gen. Haig. The country would then be ready to live with the impeachment.

Memorial Day began at Arlington Cemetery

WASHINGTON — On Memorial Day, the nation inevitably turns in sorrow and pride toward the expanse of tree-shaded Virginia hills across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C.

Arlington National Cemetery often has been called the most hallowed ground in the United States. Here are buried Presidents William Howard Taft and John F. Kennedy and tens of thousands of military and national heroes.

The cemetery site originally formed part of a 6,000-acre grant made by a Virginia colonial governor to ship captain Robert Howsen for bringing colonists to the New World, the National Geographic Society recalls.

But the patch of wilderness inhabited by Indians and wild animals meant little to a seafaring man, and Howsen soon traded the property for six hogsheads of Virginia tobacco.

In 1778, John Parke Custis, stepson of George Washington, bought about 1,100 acres of the tract. He named the estate "Arlington" after an ancestral home in Virginia's Northampton County.

cemeteries at Soldiers' Home and in neighboring Alexandria, Virginia, were filled.

General Montgomery Meigs, Quartermaster General of the Army, asked President Lincoln to designate Arlington a military cemetery. Mr. Lincoln gave his permission after a visit to the field hospitals.

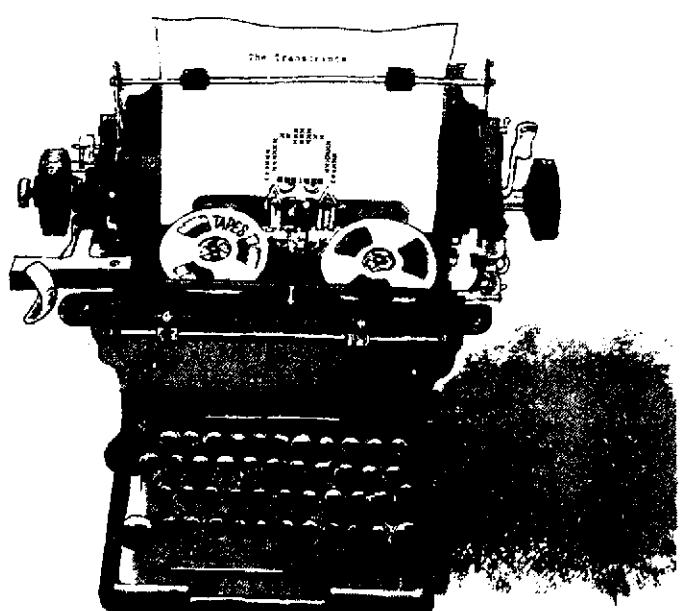
Buried beneath tree

An order of June 15, 1864, established 200 of Arlington's acres as a national cemetery. The first recorded burial, however, had occurred on May 13 when Private William Chrisman, Company G, 67th Pennsylvania Infantry, was interred beneath a cedar tree. Two days later, an unknown Confederate prisoner-of-war was buried nearby.

Since then, more than 162,000 others have joined the two soldiers, and the cemetery has been enlarged to 518 acres.

On the first official Memorial Day, May 30, 1868, General Ulysses S. Grant and 5,000 other men and women who had lost loved ones in a war more terrible than any the Nation had known, gathered in Arlington.

The orator, General James A. Garfield, said there could be no better resting place for them than "under the shadow of the Capitol saved by their valor. Here, where the grim edge of battle joined; here, where all the hope and fear and agony of their country centered; here let them rest, asleep in the Nation's heart, entombed in the Nation's love," he said.



People's forum

Only signed letters will be considered for publication. Names will be withheld upon request. Letters should be kept short.

Son gets lesson in law and order

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

Late one recent Saturday night, my son and a friend, after leaving a place of business on West College Avenue, were attempting to find their way home to Neenah via Highway 41. Nighttime and unfamiliarity with the area plus the lack of a marked detour made it necessary to explore to find their way to the highway. They passed a "Local Traffic Only" sign in the course of their exploration. Then they had the misfortune to become stuck after finding that they had reached a dead end.

At this point the Appleton Police found them in the process of trying to extricate the car. They were immediately ordered to cease their efforts while the officer called a wrecker to move their massive vehicle, a sub-compact. The penalty invoked here was \$18. (Was the calling of a wrecker a means of obtaining a witness as to the location of the car at the expense of the driver?) The officer then issued a citation for \$30 for violation of the "Local Traffic Only" sign. (Apparently the traffic code doesn't require detour signs). So the officer fulfilled the letter of the law. (The area must have been a happy hunting ground for fulfillment of "quotas" as two other police cars "made the scene" in this brief period). Question: Does the placement of "Local Traffic Only" signs and the non-placement of "Detour" signs constitute entrapment? Or is one required to have full knowledge of all streets in every city he enters?

We decided to try the fairness of the courts in a preliminary hearing as the sign had been violated because the driver was lost. The judge explained that the offenders should plead "guilty" or "not guilty." A not guilty plea would entitle the defendant to a court trial (and expenses). In case of an accident involving injuries, the defendants were instructed to plead "no contest" in lieu of "guilty." As my son had not willfully violated the sign, I advised him to plead "no contest" as was his legal right. At this point the judge noticeably "lost his cool" and pronounced the sentence: "Seven days in jail or a \$30 fine, plus \$8 cost." No mention was made of a reduction in the fine by attendance of a drivers school as had been the case where more serious violations had been involved. This "serious" violation also involved the loss of three points on the driver's license.

There is a serious question of what is "local traffic." Is it somewhat legally undefinable? Is the shopper or patron of a local business "local traffic" whether or not a purchase is made? If the question is in effect up to the judgment of the officer issuing the citation where the expense of a court trial is required to contest his decision, our decision is to simply stay away from these areas until construction is finished. We will not attempt to reach any business in any involved area where the cost could again reach a total of \$56 per try plus three points on the driver's license.

Disturbed Father

Social Services volunteers praised

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

Tuesday evening, May 21st, I had the opportunity to be a guest at a volunteer recognition dinner. I realize I am not qualified to convey the potential this group of volunteers has under the supervision of the Outagamie County Social Services Dept., and as I sit here now, I don't know where or whom to begin praising. I am surprised to find no mention of this enormous work of love published in *The Post-Crescent*. I realize the media's duty to report Watergates, strikes, gas shortages etc. but something as important as the needs of people being met, should in my opinion, rank among high priority items to be seen in print. I am not chastising *The Post-Crescent*, merely helping out, by bringing the public's attention to people who are doing a marvelous job and should receive equal time with all the other items of news.

The recognition dinner was well organized and heart warming, like everything else the Outagamie County Social Service Dept. and their volunteers do. The evening was enjoyable, entertaining, enlightening, and for me and others present I'm sure, overwhelming.

We were shown the vast range of needs being met by individuals from all age groups, varying backgrounds and lifestyles with one important link: the desire to help when needed. Girl Scouts providing friendship and hands to older people who are cut off from contact with the busy world, teenagers bringing into their own lives, a child with problems who needs extra care, adults sharing their time with handicapped individuals, cars shuffling back and forth to provide desperately needed transportation, phones buzzing continually to find and meet all these needs, are just some of the works of love these people are accomplishing.

As I stated before, I am not qualified to do justice to the works of the Outagamie County Social Service Dept. and their great group of volunteers, but since I was at the program and saw nothing in the paper about it, I felt compelled to put forth an effort to champion these people in the work they are doing. So even if my methods of reporting aren't spectacular, the work of these people is, and I am bursting with fervor for them!!!

E. J. Lutz

514 S. Joseph St., Appleton, Wisconsin

The case for Civil Band radios

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

We as Citizen Band owners would like to say a word on behalf of the C.B. radios.

Quite a few people think that they are silly; we don't as we have found them a lifesaver so let me take a few minutes of your time to tell why.

During the Oshkosh tornado, we were able to relay messages to both truckers and people who had families around there, where they couldn't use the phone. We kept the truckers informed what was going on, and to tell them of the closing of the highways, and which ones to use instead. Keeping in touch with their families to be sure to let them know that he was fine and that they were all safe.

We also would like to give thanks to that West-Wind base here in Appleton as one night we had a hit and run and not being able to get help from people in a tavern, the C.B. Mobile got on the air for help. West-Wind went to their aid and from the time the phone call was put in 7 minutes later the police and ambulance were there and she was on her way to the hospital.

It is a big help to us women who know nothing about cars. This winter I was stalled with a small baby. I called for help and had three guys come to help me.

We have taught some of our children how to use them in case something happens in the home. They can key the mike and ask for help. There is someone on there all the time to help.

The truckers find these helpful for quite a few reasons. They are coming into town for the first time, they ask if we could please help them find their stops. We check our truck maps, let them know just what roads are open, and try to get them there the shortest way and the easiest way so they can get back on the road again.

Even the other night when we had the storm coming up, while the radio stations were playing music we had the C.B. radios going to alert people so if it would have hit there would have been quite a few that would have been ready. We had reports about every 10 minutes. We couldn't get through to the police as the lines were jammed. They had their hands full just answering the phones.

I'm not saying that all of us are perfect; we have a few bad ones among us that have not yet learned how to use them the right way, but the good make up for the bad ones. We do favors for one another, there are so few people that will help one another now days that we find it reassuring to see a car with an antenna as you know there will be help if you need it.

So if you have a friend or someone you know with a C.B. ask to spend a few minutes with him before you judge us. You will understand more when you see what these radios are really used for. They are helpful to you and us.

Adam-12-Base
Little Row-Boat
Ken, Helen Jorgensen

1704 E. Pauline St., Appleton



"WE COULD KEEP THE JEWELS, PAT, BUT IT WOULD BE WRONG!"

Early grads visit Mexico

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

Chris Long and I, Bill Vander Linden, graduated at mid-term from Appleton East High School this year. We had completed the required twelve credits necessary to graduate half way through the year and with the assistance of our guidance counselors, parents, and principal, Stan Ore, were able to do so. Thus we had an extra semester free, at a time when nearly all our friends were still studying in high school. We could do whatever we pleased, be it continue studying, working at a job, or travelling, much as it would be for anyone just getting out of high school.

We decided that travelling would be the best thing to do with our time, and came down here to Mexico to do it. The things we have learned down here certainly could not be taught in any school; actually living in a totally different culture is much more beneficial to a person's way of life than can be taught in any school, no matter how good. It is much easier to see the attributes and faults of both cultures by actually living in both, and by this is also easier to see where we pick up many of our personal biases.

By travelling, we also have the benefit of living on our own, and we make our own decisions of where we want to be when we want to be there: what we choose is what we do.

We both had excellent foreign language backgrounds, with Chris studying French through junior and senior high school, and me, studying Spanish for the same length of time. For this, I have to give a lot of credit to two excellent teachers, Mr. Robert Simonson of Roosevelt Junior High School and Mrs. Celeste Schrader, Spanish teacher

at East. We can now both speak Spanish "a la Mexicana" and oftentimes get into three hour discussions with Mexicans themselves.

Probably the main benefit of travelling down here as compared to the U.S. is the prices themselves! I could write a book on how cheap everything is.

By graduating at mid-term instead of this June, the extra half year helps us immensely seeing as how we will not have to take off a semester before going to college. Many college age students take off a semester or two before or even in college; we have our half-year right now. We definitely believe that there is no way in the world that we could have spent our time in a better way.

We are recommending to any juniors or sophomores at East and West to do exactly the same thing we did: to graduate early and travel. The way to get the money is the same as it is anywhere — work. There are many reasonably good-paying part-time jobs open to high school students, a supermarket being a good place to start looking for one. It is also easy to save the money as most people this age still live with their parents, and need little or no money for room and board.

We have to thank the Appleton Board of Education immensely for the policy of early graduation and hope they continue it for many years to come for the benefit of all who wish to pick up a few extra classes and get truckin' on the road before their friends do.

Bill Vander Linden
Chris Long
Way Down Mexico Way

Would like Spanish taught

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

Because of the geographic proximity of Mexico to the United States, I feel that a basic knowledge of Spanish is important, especially to our young people.

For more than two years, I have pleaded, reasoned, and cajoled most persistently with members of the school board, faculty, and village officials, to offer Spanish as a subject in the Kimberly school system. Since I have gotten nowhere, I am presenting my reasoning to the people of the Kimberly school district in the hope that some of you, at least, will support me in my efforts.

1. Kimberly is the only school system in the entire Fox River Valley which does not teach Spanish in either the junior or the senior high schools.
2. Spanish is the second most spoken language in the U.S., led only by English!
3. Puerto Rico is a possession of the U.S. and Spanish is spoken there since it was the only part of the U.S. on which Christopher Columbus ever landed.
4. Mexico is our next door neighbor. English is compulsory in her schools — should we not return the courtesy?
5. A quarter of a million Chicanos, Mexican-Americans, live in an eight county area surrounding the Fox River Valley. Our dealings with the Spanish-speaking people increase daily.
6. Our chances of visiting Mexico are greater than the chance of going to any other foreign country. A basic knowledge of the language is most rewarding.

I have just returned, once again, from Mexico, where I studied intensive Spanish and Mexican history at the Instituto de Guanajuato. The professors there were amazed (and probably a little hurt) when they learned that my own teenagers were studying French in our Kimberly school.

Again, I have tried and gotten nowhere with my plea for Spanish for the students in Kimberly. Why don't

some of you interested parents make your feelings known to our board?

Beverly Van Toll
(Mrs. Gerald D.)

118 S. Pine St.
Kimberly

Praises students for fund efforts

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

On behalf of the Wisconsin Chapter of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation and those afflicted with Cystic Fibrosis I would like to commend the students of the Fox Valley Technical Institute for their efforts on the recent marathon volleyball game. A portion of the money raised was for Cystic Fibrosis.

Despite the rather inclement weather

Editor's Note: The following essay was the winner this year in the American Legion Auxiliary's Americanism contest. The author and winner of \$50 in U.S. Savings Bonds is Steve Weber, ninth grade student at Wilson Junior High School.

Americanism — Our Privilege and Our Strength

We Americans are extremely fortunate to live in a country which gives its citizens more freedoms, privileges, and responsibilities than any other nation in the world. We have the freedom to speak out even against the government if necessary. We may worship as we please, and our news sources enjoy wide latitude in reporting on any topic or issue that will not endanger the well-being of our country.

We are also at liberty to gather together peaceably to express our views. We are guaranteed a fair trial by jury; nor may our homes be searched without just cause and only after a warrant has been issued. We can live and work wherever we wish, and we are free to leave and re-enter our country with relative ease.

We enjoy and benefit from these hallowed freedoms because the foresighted founders of this nation devised a Constitution which protected Americans from the pattern of overly powerful and centralized governments which beset England and the European dynasties. Having experienced little autonomy, these people fled to America to seek sanctuary and to govern their own lives without fear of retribution.

We live in a country where each person's individual rights represent the finest safeguard against oppression in the world. Why, then, is there so much antipathy, so much ill will against America. Why is alienation so popular with the rest of the world?

It took two hundred years to build and nurture the most generous, the most selfless nation ever known. After World War II we gave billions of dollars in aid to restore foreign countries. We have assisted all nations in coping with earthquakes, floods, and other catastrophes, never requesting payment. Yet when our own Mississippi Valley and the East coast were flooded and when earthquakes shook California, we received no bounty from our rich allies in Europe and Japan. Communist countries have not honored their treaties with us; still they have accumulated astronomical debts to us.

Nevertheless, we have remained strong, prosperous, and united because our people believe in and practice Americanism. We think and act and pray as one when crises arise, sending aid to the areas of disaster. We respond to the summons with readiness and courage rather than fear and dread.

Our country can exist as a free Republic only as long as the people feel and demonstrate strength and an inner will to uphold the ideals of America and the privilege of being an American. We must continue to cling firmly to the rock of faith upon which our country was founded by loyal men with a simple, abiding love for freedom.

Israelis have also practiced terrorism

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

The way Rabbi Edelstein writes about the Arabs is reminiscent of the way the Fascists write about the Jews. His condemnation of terrorism would have been commendable if it was not as one-sided as the U.N. resolution he is criticizing. Extremism, terrorism, empty over-confidence and irrationality are equally rampant on both sides of the Arab-Israeli firing line, and it takes an extremist to deny that. The "Haganah" and its off-shoots, the "Irgun" and "Stern" gangs are names that will always be engraved in the history books of terrorism. The massacres of the Arab villagers of Deir Yassin and Jerusalem, whose victims were Arabs and British alike, are but a few examples of acts of terrorism practiced by extremist Israelis. The leader of those gangs who was giving the orders for those senseless acts of terror is not presently in an Israeli prison, on the contrary, he is the leader of the Israeli Likud Coalition, and was recently a hair

short of winning a majority in the Israeli elections and becoming the Prime minister of Israel.

Terror is deplorable and disgusting no matter who practices it, and there is no justifiable terror. The trouble with the Rabbi's Bible quotations is that he is using them to justify Israeli terror and this is always a two-way road.

The United States suffered for many years from acts of senseless airplane hijackings, sponsored and blessed by the government of Cuba. Still, the U.S. did not send its jet-fighters to hijack Cuban airliners and force them to land in the U.S., proving that we are above the primitive international morality of Cuba and above the "eye for an eye dictum." But Israel did send its jet-fighters to hijack Arab airliners. So, it appears that Israel is at least as primitive as the rest of the Middle East, if we are to accept Rabbi Edelstein's characterizations.

M. K. Jasser, M.D.

401 N. Oneida St.
Appleton

Poppy Day was successful effort

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

My heartfelt thanks to all who helped make Poppy Day, May 17, such a huge success. The contributions so generously given will be used to help the disabled veterans and their families.

Distribution of the poppies is done by volunteers only. I would like to thank each and every one of them personally. Their help and kindness were invaluable to me.

The Post-Crescent and also the various businesses who donated space for the promotion of Poppy Day are true to the American conviction of helping those,

who have helped their country. Special thanks to radio stations WAPL and WHBY for their time and effort in promoting Poppy Day. Since the donations remain solely in this area, one citizen has truly helped another.

Cooperation, one volunteer with another and one business with another, has shown this Poppy Day to be one of genuine concern for our fellow man.

Sincere appreciation for all your efforts.

Mrs. James Stuckart
Poppy Chairman

American Legion-Auxiliary
Oney Johnston-Edward Blessman
Unit 38, Appleton

Habit bears fruit

BUCHAREST, Romania (AP) — Ciresoia, a village in northern Romania, can't kick its habit, hundreds of years old, of planting a cherry tree at the birth of every village child. The village is now surrounded by 65,000 cherry trees.

Endangered species need our help

Editor, The Post-Crescent:

I have just finished reading the article printed in Monday's paper about the buying and selling of some of the world's endangered species. I was so revolted by the statistics it brought forward, that I was barely able to write this letter.

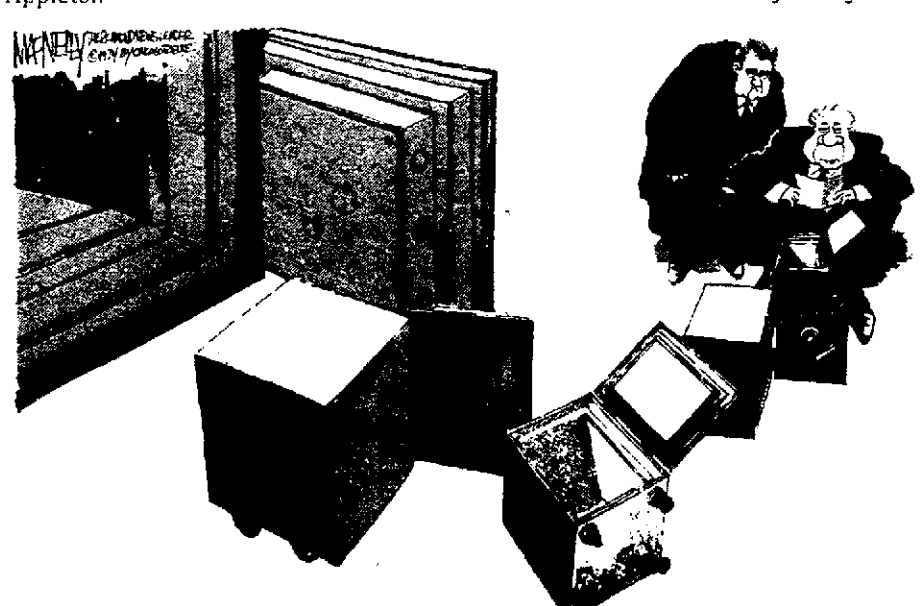
How can anyone attain pleasure from wearing another living thing's hide? How can anyone receive pleasure from wearing shoes made from one of the world's rarest creatures? Has fashion driven us to this extent?

When I looked at the photograph next to the article, I could almost see the beautiful creatures they once were. Living free, without a care in the world, not knowing that the skin they wear will soon be turned into a ladies coat or men's shoes.

Ladies' vanity has turned us against nature. It has made us senseless to the real beauty of the world. It has made us slaughterers, and it has made us greedy — so greedy that the human being is now classified as the biggest predator on earth.

We gripe about wolves and coyotes being wanton killers; killing everything in sight just for the fun of it. Yet, want for money has made some people kill over hundreds of our most endangered animals.

Mary Kralovec
1809 N. Locust
Appleton



"NO, I WOULDN'T EXACTLY CALL IT FULL COOPERATION... IT JUST SAYS 'YOU'RE GETTING NERVOUS, JAWORSKI'....."

Spring shirts for dress-up: a short-sleeved view

→Arrow→

No worries about how you look. No worries about how much it costs to look right. And keep cool. Our Belmont Club shirts by Arrow are the quiet classics at a quiet price. Lavish light-weights. In crisp polyester and cotton blends. Choose from solids, stripes, neats, spaced patterns and over-plaids. All with the medium length, medium spread collar. It's a sure way to beat the heat. Sizes 14½ to 17. \$7 to \$8.

Mondays and Fridays 9-9, other days 9-5

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739-4444
417 W. College Ave.

[illegible]

Week's 20 Most Active Stocks

Week's 10 American Leaders

NEW YORK (AP)—Week's ten American leaders

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KaIcE pf1 37	13	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	-1/2	MorNor 50	19	2059	60%	56%	60 + 3 1/4	R		
KaCenM11 16	3	134	133%	117%	13	-1/2	MIFuTeSu 2	14	3657	63%	57%	57%-57%	R	
KCtYpL 2 20	7	x3382	22	20%	34	-1/2	MiStEt 1 52	7	x270	19%	18%	18%-1%	R	
KC SouIn 17	7	x49	15%	14	14%	-1/2	MiStJatT r1	808	1	132	3	64	R	
KC Sou pf 1	7	x700	11	10%	10%	-1/2	XSi JoT 20e	3	55	73%	77	27	27	R

Yuvul 174	♀	x98	18%	17%	18%	1/4	0.63	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1/4	R
err Mrg 70	22	609	68%	65%	68	+	Not Can	45	4	138	9	R
Keynsind 1	3	34	19	18%	18%	1/4	N Can	pf1 50	43	18%	8%	R
Kidde 60	3	498	14%	13%	14%	+	N Chen	28	41	x123	17%	R
Kidde pB 4	4	71	41	40	40	-2	NotChn	90	5	x23	4%	R
Kidde pB 2	20	7	20	31%	24	21	NotChn	2	4	92	9%	R

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Multifoods dedicates new Little Chute cheese plant

LITTLE CHUTE — Municipal leaders joined with officials of International Multifoods, Minneapolis, Minn., and Kaukauna Klub cheese plant last week to dedicate the new \$2.5 million expanded plant which has been in operation since last fall.

Municipal and company representatives exchanged praises for the project's success and foresaw a bright future for the plant and the eastern Fox Valley area.

William G. Phillips, chairman and chief executive officer of the parent firm, Multifoods, said the firm's philosophy was to not only expand in urban areas, but also in nonurban areas, such as Little Chute-Kaukauna. "My experience has taught me some idea of the tremendous work and great dedication it often takes for smaller cities to interest and attract new, job creating industries," he said. "It certainly takes effective planning by the local chamber officials and agencies. It requires hard work and cooperation by the local chamber, local government and the business community."

"And it certainly requires the strong support of the population of the community," Edward Spierings, Little Chute village president, welcomed the industry to the community and said that it meant a lot to Little Chute.

Kaukauna Mayor Robert La Plante, noting that Kaukauna was the birthplace of Kaukauna Klub and lost the industry because it couldn't find immediately-available industrial land, said he was at the open house with "mixed feelings."

But he said the Multifoods' decision to remain in the Heart of the Valley area was a decision that benefitted not only Little Chute, but Kaukauna and the region.

Robert Thayer, of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, carried an optimistic message for future cheese and food business. He said that the average person ate 8.3 pounds of cheese annually in 1968, 11.4 in 1970, 14.1 last year and will eat about 15 pounds next year.

The new Kaukauna Klub plant is located on Outagamie County Trunk O east of County Trunk N. The new plant has 87,000 square feet, more than double the old plant's floor space.

The company needed the additional space for its growth plans.

It normally will employ about 98, but will have 160 to 200 during the Christmas rush. Its annual payroll is about \$1.1 million.

The parent firm is a diversified food process company with other operations, including Mr. Donut shops in Appleton and three other Wisconsin cities, and other consumer product plants.

In a consolidated statement of earnings published last week in an annual report, Multifoods and its subsidiaries reported net sales for the period ending Feb. 28, 1974, at \$751,925,586 compared with \$537,839,596 the year before. Its net earnings were \$11,959,628, or \$3.27 per share, compared with \$10,094,543, or \$2.76, the year before.

Phillips said the sales came from more than 5,000 different products. Multifoods has United States operations, as well as production in Canada, Venezuela, Mexico and Ecuador.

In the past six years, it has increased sales at a compounded rate of 12 per cent a year, he said. And earnings have compounded at a 16 per cent rate, he added.

Meanwhile, employment has risen over 60 per cent.

The Little Chute plant has a retail outlet, and Multifoods is maintaining operations in Kaukauna. The firm markets its specialty cheese products

nationally. The Kaukauna Klub product manager is Gary Youso and the plant manager is Vernon Hoskins.

Multifoods began construction on the

new plant in May, 1972, and the second phase in March, 1973. The plant is now completed.

The open house included public tours from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

State credit union loans rise 15 per cent in 1973

Wisconsin's credit unions increased personal loans to their owner-members by 15.1 per cent in 1973, while keeping the interest charge on those consumer loans well below the interest rates on all major charge cards, it was reported in the annual report on the Condition of Wisconsin's Credit Unions prepared by the State Credit Union Department.

William H. Hughes, state commissioner of credit unions, said that Wisconsin's 704 credit unions have held their consumer loan interest charge at a 12 per cent annual rate. A change in the state law more than a year ago permitted a 50 per cent boost in the rate to 18 per cent.

Hughes noted that most bank credit cards, department store revolving accounts and other credit card and open end credit plans have gone to the 18 per cent annual rate on the first \$500 of an account since the law was changed March 1, 1973.

The state's annual report is based on the condition of credit unions on Dec. 31, 1973. It shows the 704 credit unions had a total of \$396.2 million in personal loans outstanding to their owner members, an increase of 15.1 per cent.

The report also said that membership in Wisconsin credit unions increased by 45,000 in 1973. The annual report shows a total of 720,000 Wisconsin credit union members at the end of 1973 compared with 675,000 a year earlier.

The total assets of all Wisconsin credit unions increased by 12 per cent during the year. The department reported total credit union assets of \$660.9 million compared with \$589.8 million the year before.

Credit union members increased their savings in their credit unions by \$47.6 million last year. Total member

savings in the financial cooperatives was \$573.8 million on Dec. 31, 1973, compared with \$526.2 million the previous year.

Hughes said the "liquidity" of the state's credit union is "excellent," and they suffered no significant outflow of funds in the 1973 credit crunch that produced great competition for savings among financial institutions.

"Credit unions around the state appear to be paying rates on savings that are competitive with rates in their areas," he said.

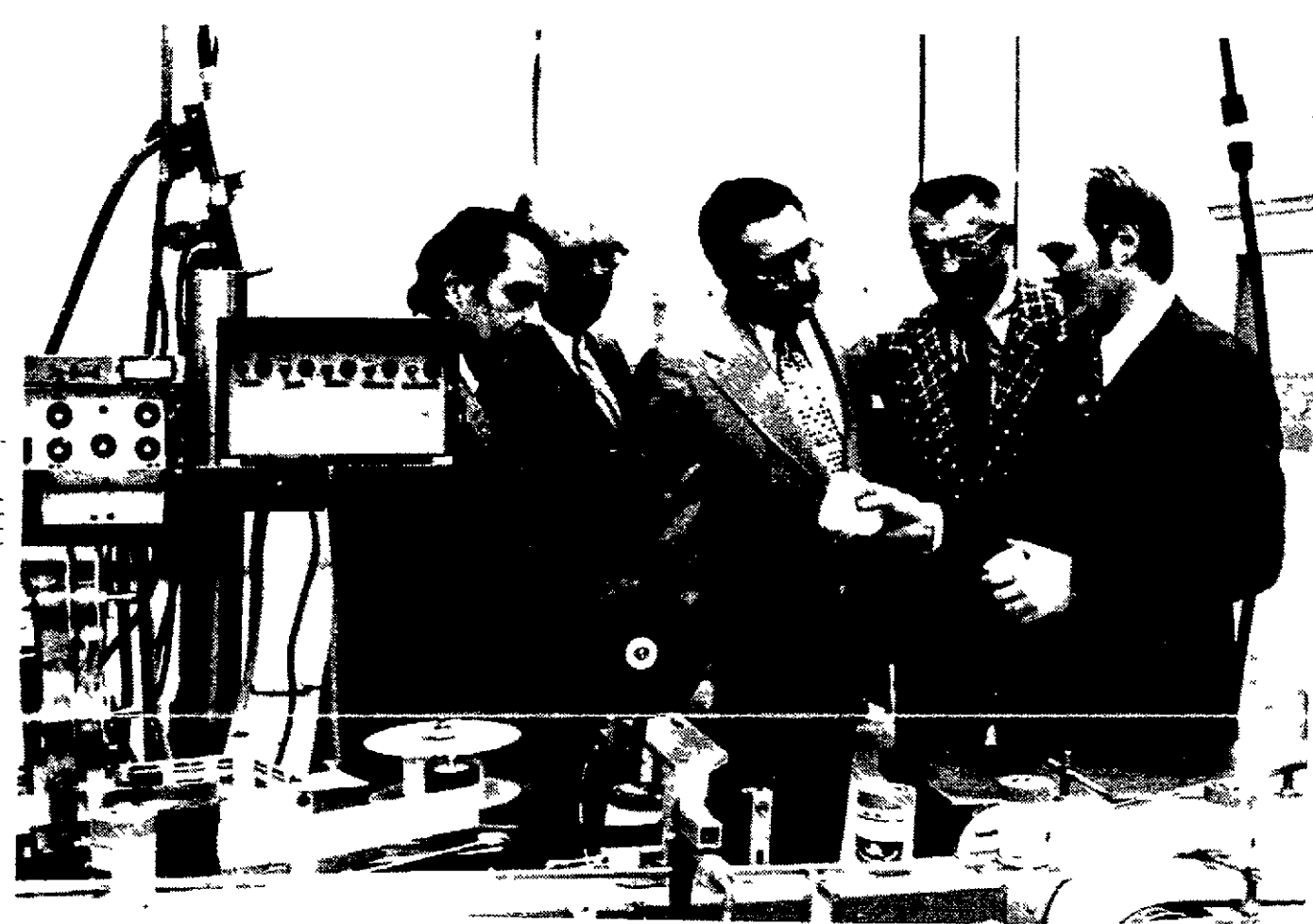
Credit unions paid a total of \$27.2 million in dividends to their members on savings and deposit accounts compared to \$23 million a year earlier. There was also \$1.2 million in interest refunds returned to credit union members.

An analysis by the department of the year's statistics showed that 36.3 per cent of credit union income for the year was retained for operating expenses, while the balance of income (63.7 per cent) was returned to members or retained to strengthen credit union reserves.

Hughes said that credit unions are beginning to utilize point-of-purchase, open-end credit systems and that he was urging them to do so as a convenience for the membership.

The commissioner noted that by far the bulk of credit union loans are in the consumer loan area, with only \$101 million out of almost \$400 million loans being real estate mortgage loans to members.

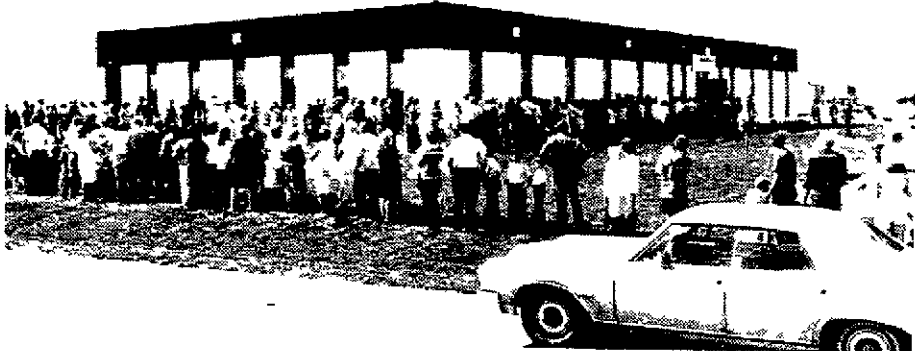
"The 1973 report indicates state credit unions are doing a good job as a source of low-cost consumer loans and encouraging thrift among their members," Hughes commented.



Plant open house

A long line of people await the public open house last week of the new Kaukauna Klub cheese plant at Little Chute. Above, Gary Youso, right, product manager, discusses the product with William Phillips, left, board

chairman of International Multifoods, the Minneapolis-based parent firm, Darrell Runke, president, Kaukauna Mayor Robert LaPlante and Little Chute President Edward Spierings. (Post-Crescent Photos)



Raymond J. Fischer



Conn. He is an Appleton High School graduate.

Gus A. Zuehlke, president of Valley Bancorporation and Appleton State Bank, has been elected a director of the Association of Bank Holding Companies, a national organization of 154 holding companies controlling 1,287 banks with \$368 billion in deposits and \$467 billion in assets. Zuehlke recently completed a five-year term as vice chairman of the Wisconsin Banking Review Board and now is on the Bank Advisory Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Dennis M. Korth has been named district manager at Appleton for Northwestern National Life Insurance

Dennis Korth



Co. and will be responsible for recruiting, training and supervising new agents. He joined the firm in 1971 in Rochester, Minn., as a representative after seven years of previous insurance sales experience.

David O. Adams, a native of Appleton, has been appointed assistant corporate secretary by the board of direc-

David O. Adams



tors of D'Arcy-MacManus & Masius advertising agency, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Adams, who joined the firm last year, will continue to serve as resident legal counsel in New York for the firm.

First Federal converting to state charter

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Wisconsin directors have adopted a proposed plan to convert the association from a federally chartered mutual institution to a Wisconsin chartered capital stock institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

This is a preliminary step to convert the largest federally chartered mutual savings association in the state to a Wisconsin chartered capital stock insured association company officials said.

First Federal is based in Milwaukee and has an Appleton outlet. The plan of conversion must be approved by a majority of the votes

eligible to be cast either in person or by proxy by association members at a meeting when the plan is submitted for approval. Also, it is subject to preliminary and final approval by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Wisconsin Savings and Loan commissioner.

If conversion is approved, First Federal account holders will continue to hold accounts identical as to dollar amount, rate of return and general terms and their savings accounts will continue to be insured to maximum amount allowed by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

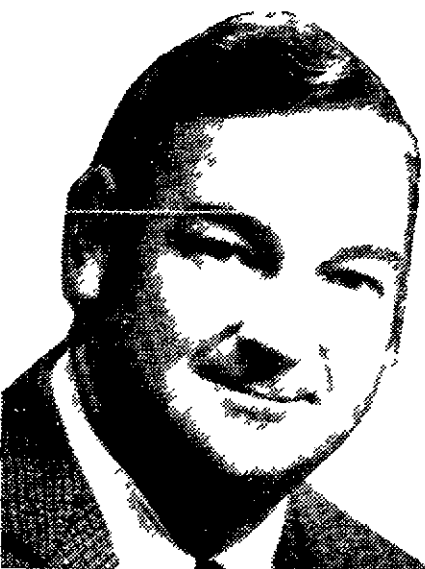
Borrowers' loans will be unaffected by the conversion and the amount, rate, maturity, security and other conditions will remain contractually fixed as they existed prior to conversion.

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Business notes

Jack Clappier, formerly assistant manager of the La Crosse Midway Motor Lodge, has been named manager of the Appleton Midway Motor Lodge, 3033 W. College Ave. He has been with Midway for two years, having been with ITT Sheraton and Holiday Inns prior to that.

Clappier



Also, James Adamson, formerly of La Crescent, Minn., has been named assistant manager. He has been with Midway for a year. The former Apple-



Adamson

ton Midway management team was transferred to open the new Eau Claire Midway this month. They are Dennis

Ceithamer and Richard Staffeld.

Keith Uhlenbrauck has been promoted to sales division manager for J.J. Keller & Associates, Inc., Neenah-based

Keith Uhlenbrauck



international technical publishers. He joined the firm in 1971. He will be responsible for all corporate sales activities. He was with Lake School Supply and Russ Darrow Chrysler-Plymouth prior to joining Keller.

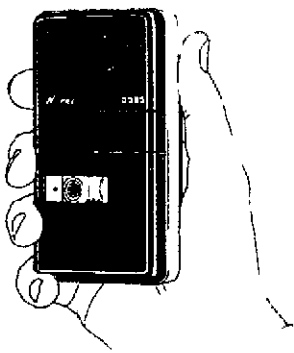
A one-week course on productivity systems, including computerized techniques, will be held by the University of Wisconsin Extension at Milwaukee July 15-19. It is open to both industry personnel and students in the field.

Raymond J. Fischer, formerly of Appleton, has been appointed manager, field administration, in the life and variable annuity marketing department of Aetna Life & Casualty, Hartford,

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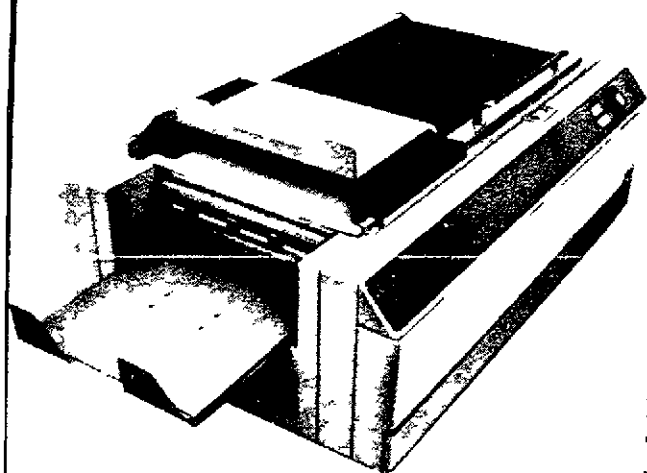
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NATIONAL MUTUAL BENEFIT

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'Other' teacher union makes push

BY ARLEN BOARDMAN
Post-Crescent staff writer

The Wisconsin Federation of Teachers, the "other" teachers union in the state, believes it is on the verge of making dramatic membership gains at the expense of the Wisconsin Education Association Council.

A number of school district teachers have indicated an interest in forming a federation with enough strength to supplant the WEAC local affiliates as the bargaining agent for the teachers in the districts.

Teachers from Brillion and Stockbridge are among those who have made the contact, but teachers at Fond du Lac probably have progressed the furthest and apparently will have a union representation election next fall. The Fond du Lac Federation of Teachers president is convinced his union will win.

The federation was the main bargaining representative at Fond du Lac from 1948 to 1966 when it lost out to the FEA, but Glenn Wegener, current FFT president, said last week that interest has grown considerably in recent months for returning the FFT to power.

While the movement in Fond du Lac was well under way before the Horton-

ville teachers strike in March, Wegener said reaction to it undoubtedly speeded up the growth of interest in the FFT. He said that it was probably the factor that pushed the FFT's uphill drive over the top.

John H. Stevens, executive director of the Milwaukee-based WFT, said last week that the WEAC's mistakes at Hortonville and in other labor situations have contributed to teacher disenchantment with the WEAC and its leaders. He noted the abortive statewide strike. Also of the Hortonville walkout, he said: "In my opinion, it was a very ill-advised strike."

Lauri Wynn, president of the WEAC, said she wasn't concerned about the WFT claims that it would be stealing members from the WEAC. She doubted it would have much success.

"I would describe them as vultures, coming to pick up whatever bones are about," she said. "You have to do that kind of thing with small (membership numbers), and I would expect them to do that."

Wynn denied that the Hortonville strike and firing was harmful to the WEAC, but rather said it showed, as a lesson, the economic cost and other costs

Hortonville occurred.

She also said it served the purpose of making the teachers, the public and boards of education more aware of the "deformed state law (Chapter 111.70 of the statutes prohibiting public employees from striking)" and the need to change it.

She contended it would not hamper the teachers from WEAC affiliates bargaining position.

Stevens said that teachers from about a dozen schools had contacted the TFT office about forming an affiliate. He said he expected more would do the same.

Teachers in many schools undoubtedly are talking about the switch, in light of the Hortonville strike which included has the teaching staff being fired. They are seeking redress in the courts.

Stevens and Wegener said the WFT wouldn't be a soft touch for the boards of education in bargaining, and both said they weren't opposed to strike under the proper circumstances and as a "last resort."

Presently, the WEAC is the recognized bargaining organization in nearly all of the 400-plus public school districts in the state and represents about 45,000 public school teachers. WFT has eight af-

filicates, including Menasha, which are the bargaining agents, plus minority units in several other districts.

The WFT also represents a wide range of groups, including several of the vocational and technical school faculties, the University of Wisconsin-Madison teaching assistants, consultants of the State Department of Public Instruction and a Milwaukee business institute's teachers.

Nationally, the National Education Association, the WEAC parent organization, also has a larger membership than the American Federation of Teachers, the WFT parent organization.

The WEAC affiliate won the right to be the bargaining agent in Fond du Lac in 1966 in an approximately 20-vote victory among the 350 teachers voting. Wegener said the two sides had bargained in a form of joint arrangement from 1952 to 1966, although the federation representative dominated the bargaining.

The education association continued to grow in influence, particularly in the elementary school, until it had enough to win representation rights in 1966.

Today the FEA has about 380 members and the FFT about 40. However, Wegener said that 140 cards asking the FFT to be

the representative were turned in by teachers up to the middle of last week, and he believed this was sufficient to show the opportunity for the FFT to regain dominance.

Wegener said the election could have been held this spring, but the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission chose to hold it next fall. Without the Hortonville situation, there probably wouldn't have been enough support for it for a year or more, he added.

Wegener, who has been at Fond du Lac since 1946 and was FFT president in the early 50's, said the election next fall would determine who would be the bargaining representative for calendar 1975 contract talks.

Wegener and Stevens said the increased cost of services in the WEAC, including the formation of regional Uniservs to assist in bargaining, has dismayed many teachers, as has the apparent loss of local influence on state organizational activities.

Wynn said WEAC, just like WFT, is faced with increased costs. She also said that WEAC's representative assembly recently included over 900 teachers, or about one per 50 WEAC teacher members.

She noted that assembly supported the strong and drastic actions the WEAC leadership is looking at — and some strong actions.

Wegener said he believes teachers were dissatisfied with state and national association leadership, not the local leaders.

Stevens said the WFT would attract teachers because it was geared to allow locals to have more control of situations. He said the WFT locals have had success in using binding arbitration, something the WEAC couldn't get into the Hortonville situation.

Wynn contended that when the WEAC affiliate members were able to vote down the symbolic strike last month they demonstrated the democratic methods which WEAC uses.

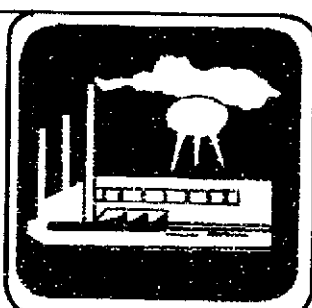
Wynn said that the emotionalism that has been stirred by the Hortonville affair, when it settles, will produce more resolve and solidarity among teachers than they had before the Hortonville strike.

She said she expected that some teachers who prefer the calm and conservative atmosphere the WFT is promoting might be interested in switching.

regional news

Sunday Post-Crescent
May 26, 1974

C-1



Reaction mixed to proposal on rescue services

BY BILL KNUTSON
Post-Crescent staff writer

Appleton's proposed ambulance ordinance, which is expected to get a public hearing next month, has gotten a mixed reaction from the city's three public and private ambulance-rescue operators.

The Appleton Fire Department and Gold Cross Ambulance Service think residents will benefit from the improved service eyed through the ordinance which is being pushed by a group of emergency medical doctors and city health officials.

The proposal also has the endorsement of both hospitals.

Lawrence Seidl, owner of Larry's & Sons Ambulance Service, sees the proposed ordinance as a plot by the hospitals, Dr. Thomas Loescher and Gold Cross to force him out of the business he's had for 18 years.

He's gone to an attorney, Seidl said Friday. "I'm going to demand a John Doe investigation of both hospitals, if need be, of Dr. Loescher and of Gold Cross Ambulance to find out what's happening."

Loescher has been a prime mover for ambulance regulations. He did much of the work that went into drafting the proposed ordinance, said by some officials to be the toughest in Wisconsin.

The ordinance draft was unveiled May 7 at an Appleton Board of Health meeting. At present there are no local or state laws governing ambulance service quality in Appleton or Outagamie County.

Mayor James Sutherland expressed concern that the proposed city ordinance might drive one of the three services out of business.

He urged consideration of grandfather clauses and provisional licenses to allow time for one of the services to comply with the laws.

While many references were made to problems with a particular Appleton ambulance service at the May 7 meeting, participants were careful not to identify the service publicly. They have admitted privately, however, that they were referring to Larry's, which has been the target of criticism in the past from doctors and others who have been working for an ambulance ordinance.

No ambulance or rescue service representatives were at the May 7 meeting. Seidl said he wasn't notified and hasn't seen a copy of the proposed ordinance, which is further evidence of a

discriminatory plot against him.

"I think this is an outrageous, damn, dirty rotten tactic deal," he shouted Friday.

He charged that communist tactics were being used to push him out of business.

Key provisions in the proposed law would require that:

— Licensing of ambulances, drivers and attendants by a six-member board of ambulance examiners that would be comprised of three doctors, two hospital representatives and a member of the city health board. There also would be a license officer who would conduct investigations and aid in forcing compliance of the law.

— Each ambulance responding to an emergency call must be manned by at least two persons with emergency medical technician (EMT) training. Attendants could not be licensed unless they successfully completed a basic, 80-hour EMT course.

— Each ambulance have at least 60 inches of headroom in the patient compartment. This is a federal recommendation, Loescher said.

— Each ambulance be equipped with specified emergency supplies.

Revocation procedures, including provisions for a hearing, are incorporated into the ordinance as are penalties which would consist of fines and jail terms not yet specified.

Appleton needs an ambulance ordinance, said Deputy Fire Chief Russell Luebben. "With an ordinance, standards will be set and the public will know they're getting qualified people and proper treatment."

The fire department has a 1971 Dodge rescue van it uses for routine, light duty emergency runs. A big rescue unit goes to most fires and is used for heavy duty rescue work.

In 1973, the fire department responded to 377 rescue calls, most of them with the small ambulance.

Because of what some firemen see as political pressures exerted on behalf of the private ambulance operators, the fire department must notify the two private services, on a monthly rotation basis, when a rescue squad call is received.

Then, unless the patient objects, the private ambulance must do the transporting, even through firemen arrive

(Continued on Page 2)

4-Hers find new approach

BY BILL LEACH
Post-Crescent staff writer



Fun at therapy

Lynn Bourguignon, left, speech therapist, works the big, red tongue in the clown's face for Mark Muscavitch, a pupil at Highlands Elementary School, to imitate. That therapy game and others lining the walls in the picture were devised by members of the Wide Awake Forward 4-H Club of the Town of Center as a community service project. Diane Wichman, standing in rear, was chairman of the club's project. Cindy Nelson, foreground, another club member, helped make the therapeutic tools. (Post-Crescent photo)

A new approach to therapy for children afflicted with cerebral palsy and other handicaps was what speech therapist Lynn Bourguignon wanted for her pupils at Highlands Elementary School.

A fun approach to therapy is what she got from the members of the Wide Awake Forward 4-H Club in the Town of Center.

It all began when the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nelson, route 3, was looking for a community service project for her 4-H club. The Nelsons, whose younger daughter has CP, were well aware of the benefits she had received through the Highlands therapy department. So it didn't take long for Mrs. Nelson, also a 4-H club leader, to put one daughter's request for a community service project and the other daughter's "alma mater" together.

The Nelsons' CP daughter is enrolled at Freedom Elementary School, but undergoes therapy twice a week at Highlands after her regular school day is finished.

Mrs. Bourguignon told the 4-Hers she needed therapeutic tools geared toward getting the CP youngsters to exercise their lips, tongues and lungs as a prelude to actual word formation.

After a winter's work of brainstorming, testing, dry runs and a total of 150 hours of work, the 4-H club members came up with a number of different devices designed to stimulate the CP youngsters and to make their speech exercises fun.

"They've done an excellent job," Mrs. Bourguignon said of the 4-Hers' work. The smiles on the faces of her pupils — both from a reaction to the fun of the therapy and as a part of the therapy itself — are evidence of the success of the project.

The club members made several games for each exercise. All are bright, colorful, easy to handle and washable. And so much better than doing therapy in front of a mirror, Mrs. Bourguignon and Mrs. Nelson agreed. That can get monotonous and tiring after a while.

A lung exercise to strengthen breath control has Mrs. Bourguignon's pupils

blowing Ping-Pong balls — painted in the familiar "stripes" and "solids" of billiard balls — across a mini-pool table.

This therapy game has become so popular among her pupils that Mrs. Bourguignon has had to restrict its use to a reward for a job well done in other areas of therapy. After all, she doesn't want the youngsters turning into pool hustlers.

Because many of the youngsters are confined to wheelchairs, a good portion of the games fit into that kind of a setting.

"Tongue in left cheek Clara," "Lips together Sal" and "Pucker Pam" help the pupils with their facial expressions, particularly in the area of the mouth. Clara, Sal and Pam — and a lot of other colorful faces beaming back at the youngsters from a large deck of washable playing cards — tell them, via their names and mouth positions, how their own lips should be placed. The pupils can't play the cards until they've matched their own facial expressions to those on the cards.

A large clown face — with a gaping hole where his mouth should be — and a big, red, art foam tongue manned by a therapist on the other side of the face helps Mrs. Bourguignon's charges exercise their tongues. The art foam tongue, lined with wire to hold its shape, can be bent in any direction — in, out, "up on the roof," "down on the floor" — like the children's tongues. They imitate the clown's "antics" with their own tongues.

And to better help them picture the sounds they are making, the 4-H club members made big "sound boards," complete with pictures of items featuring T, S, P, B, M, K and G at the beginning, the middle or at the end of the words. Each of the 37 club members found one object picture to match each of the seven letters and mounted them on cardboard. Club leaders mounted them between plexiglas sheets donated by an area firm.

Because the 4-Hers scrounged for a lot of the materials for the project and some items were donated, the cost was kept down. But what they saved in money, they made up for in time, Mrs. Nelson said.

Interest was triggered by child

OSHKOSH — A bright, happy little boy, his spirit imprisoned for life in the body of a cerebral palsied, came to dinner one evening and E. Arthur Rehbein never forgot him.

Rehbein, an Oshkosh insurance agent, is president of the Winnebago Area-wide Comprehensive Health Planning Council, a three-year-old effort of the eight-county Area III to create a partnership in health for the consumer.

He brings to the job some 20 years of personal involvement in citizen effort to shape a better community.

"You get involved, you get swallowed up, in local, state and national programs. You look at what other communities are doing. You try to do better," he explains his individual viewpoint on community service.

"I like the idea of the consumer, the people who need services, being involved in what they get."

More than 20 years ago, Rehbein was president of the Oshkosh Jaycees when the national organization was beginning to take an interest in the plight of children damaged by cerebral palsy.

"Because Jimmy had come to dinner, I knew what CP was," Rehbein recalls. "I guess I was about the only member who did know when we began."

What he learned from his experience with United Cerebral Palsy is good experience for his health planning job today.

In 1954 he was an organizer of United Cerebral Palsy of Winnebago, an affiliate which serves seven counties and is supported by the contributions of people who live there.

He was first president of the state unit a year later, served as a regional vice president for a five-state area in 1956-57, and has served on both national and state UCP boards.

"No, I don't have a cerebral palsied child," he said. "I think I brought to the UCP program a broader view of programming and of needs than a parent or someone directly involved with a CP child."

"Our Winnebago affiliate is really second to none in programs and services," he said. It won the national program award several years ago as best of some 350 programs.

The reward, Rehbein said, is in helping to provide better services to all the people concerned. That's the reason behind his work today with the health planning council.

He hopes the new planning concept will become as well known and widely accepted before too long.

The cause is a good one, Rehbein noted. "Health care in the past 10 years has far outstripped the cost of living escalation. When you've been involved in health care as long as I have you want to help any way you can. Things need to be done."

So far, he thinks comprehensive health planning has made little impact on the public. Hearings on the number of nursing home beds required interested some people in the program, but nothing so far has involved the consumer to the extent he hopes for.

"The consumer isn't doing his part in this yet," he said.

"The professions, the health delivery groups, will come through. They know the stake is this."

One major obstacle comprehensive health planning faces, Rehbein admitted, is that "anything we do is stepping on somebody's toes, trying to change a traditional way of service delivery."

At the rate of 70 per cent federal and 30 per cent in county funding, the Area III comprehensive health planning budget is costing about 22 cents a year per person. A paid staff of five planners and three secretaries is aided by some 400 volunteers, 200 of them on the council and supporting county committees. Others have been involved in task force projects.

"We were next to last in the state to organize a CHP council," Rehbein noted, "but I think we've made good progress."

He said improvements in services to the eight-county area have already begun with establishment of standards for emergency personnel and emergency medical training (EMT). Ambulance service has been instituted in

Marquette and Waushara counties.

Winnebago County has a new home service aid in the form of a registry of people available for in-home care.

His own goals for comprehensive health planning sound simple, Rehbein said. He hopes it will mean better health services to all the people in the eight-county area. "I'm proud to be a part of an improvement like that," he said.

Hopefully, the concept will avoid duplication of services from competing agencies. "We all like our own agencies," he said, "We think they do the job best, but we have to look beyond the individual agency. We have to see the total picture."

And comprehensive health planning offers the opportunity and the means, Rehbein believes, to control the escalating costs of health care delivery by effecting more efficient use of facilities and personnel.

State legislatures and Congress will be hearing from area comprehensive health planning councils across the country, on matters of health legislation, Rehbein predicted.

"If we feel something is good or bad we will speak out about it. The organization is a good way to channel grassroots opinion to the top."

The Area III Comprehensive Health Planning Council of 41 members represents Winnebago, Waushara, Marquette, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, Outagamie, Waupaca and Calumet counties.

Its staff works with the 51.42 boards concerned with county delivery of health care, is concerned with an annual area plan and with long range planning for the future.

Murder charges are reissued against Norene Kelly, Oshkosh

OSHKOSH, Wis. (AP) — First degree murder charges were reissued Friday against an Oshkosh woman in the death of Alvin Manteuffel, 68, of Clayton last fall.

The charges had been filed last year against Norene Kelly, 45, but were dismissed for lack of evidence. However, Winnebago County prosecutors refiled the charges and picked up Miss Kelly, who was later freed on \$1,000 bond.

6th graders will meet 'Wren'

WINNECONNE — When sixth graders play host at Winneconne Community School Thursday, it is going to be a day like no other ever at the school.

That day, May 30, they will welcome the remarkable and mysterious pen pal whose travels as "Wren" with their weather balloon he named "Little Fantasy" took them round their school globe by letter and post card this past year.

Since early April, Winneconne sixth graders and their teacher, Delbert Greenman, have known that their correspondent was Wren Chadderdon of Central Lake, Mich., a retired superintendent of Webberville (Mich.) Community Schools.

His career has included superintendent of schools at Eastern Shore of Virginia, professor of engineering mathematics at Georgia Tech, and instructor in Braille at a school for the blind.

Chadderdon has agreed to visit Winneconne schools and his friends in the sixth grade. They are plan-

ning a school tour, a reception and time for plenty of talk.

There are a few things the sixth graders want to get settled.

Where, for instance, is the South 45th parallel? They can't find it. The meales and ostrich jerky of Zululand they have read about, but when Wren lunched in Durban what was gerosterde theenskyf, aartapelskyfies, staa?

What inaugurated the letter series was a fairly routine sixth grade weather exercise in which gas filled balloons were sent aloft from the school from the school playground. Each carried a greeting and the request that the finder fill in a form saying when and where the balloon had been found and return the card to the student.

Chadderdon sent his card back in tiny pieces from stopovers on a round-the-world trip which he described in letters and postcards signed Wren and written from the viewpoint of "Little Fantasy," the balloon.

Together, Wren and Little Fantasy told of people, places and

things in almost daily communications from here to Los Angeles to Hawaii to the Fiji Islands than Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canary Islands, Portugal, England, and home, via New York City, to Central Lake, Mich., and Winneconne, Wis.

The four-month letter series had the whole school interested. It involved students in arithmetic, geography, sociology, botany, and the science of flight among many, many other things.

Sixth graders sharpened their research and reference techniques, explored time zones, passport and travel regulations, money exchange, foreign languages. Always, there was the mystery of whose balloon had become Little Fantasy and the identity of traveler Wren.

It took some "tracer of lost persons" techniques to identify the sixth graders' correspondent. It's even hard to find Central Lake on the map.

Delbert Greenman, their teacher,

said finally the students wrote to the postoffice and the area newspaper, The Torch. Torch editor and business manager Roslyn Lisk identified their pen pal.

Letters and postcards of the Little Fantasy travels have been duplicated and assembled into booklet form. Art teacher Mrs. Virginia S. Brown has produced a second booklet of her original, light hearted illustrations depicting scenes from the travels.

"It has been a unique lesson in learning," Greenman said of the series. "We're all looking forward to meeting Mr. Chadderdon."

"A wee bit of your spirit has gone a long ways," Wren and Little Fantasy wrote toward the end of their travels. Winneconne sixth graders agree that a lot of Wren's spirit and imagination and knowledge have taken them a long, long way toward understanding the world around them.

They're hanging out a welcome banner and planning a big day when Wren comes to visit.

Pizza paves road to citizenship

BY BOB LOWE
Post-Crescent staff writer

In 1961, George D. Coba was a carefree, 13-year-old citizen of Cuba, totally absorbed in baseball and interested only in becoming a professional baseball player.

Today, 13 years later, Coba is a naturalized U.S. citizen and a sophisticated businessman who earns more than \$12,000 a year as manager of an Appleton pizza restaurant.

The fascinating story of Coba's long road to U.S. citizenship, which he obtained last Tuesday, is one which he relates with great gusto.

Coba, 1052 Brookwood Drive, Neenah, was born in Havana in 1948 and was 11 years old when Fidel Castro came down from the mountains to topple Fulgencio Batista's regime.

"I first heard the news on the radio," Coba recalls, "and I went outside and saw a lot of shooting and looting. At the time I never thought much about it. I thought Cuba would be in good shape. I'll never forget the words my father told me then. He said, 'Son, Cuba has gone from bad to worse.' And he was right."

His father, a former wealthy business contractor, had his entire business expropriated by the Castro government. The elder Coba and his brother were imprisoned for a week but were released unharmed. Before he and his wife left the island, militiamen invaded their home and confiscated most of their possessions.

Coba and two of his brothers, Bob, 15, and Richard, 10, were sent to the United States because their father was uncertain about the direction the revolution was going to take. He wanted to safeguard his children by sending them to the United States where they could obtain a good education.

"I really had no choice about leaving," Coba said. "Dad didn't think the revolution was going to last that long. I didn't want to leave at the time. I remember I cried myself to sleep the night before I left."

He left Cuba 19 days before the Bay of Pigs invasion. After this epochal event, things changed rather drastically in Cuba, Coba pointed out.

Fearing a second U.S. invasion, Castro closed all Catholic schools, including the one Coba attended, set up military training camps and instituted mandatory military service for all males between the ages of 15 and 37.

When he landed in Miami, Coba was taken to a refugee camp run by the Catholic Relief Service (CRS), an organization composed of Cuban Jesuit priests and nuns who help exiled Cubans in the United States.

He remained at the refugee camp for three months until he was transferred to another camp in Wichita, Kan., also run by the CRS.

"It was the first time I had left home," Coba said. "I left Cuba not knowing a word of English. But thanks to an older Filipino girl that I met in Wichita, I picked it up real fast."

Coba speaks English quite fluently with barely a trace of his Spanish background.

Coba attended Bishop Carroll High School in Wichita. During his sophomore year, he was adopted by an American family. He graduated in 1966 and went to work in Chicago to earn money to go to college.

He returned to Wichita and enrolled in Wichita State University where he majored in accounting.

In order to earn extra money, Coba obtained a part-time job at a local franchised pizza restaurant. It was here, amidst the smell of mozzarella cheese, sausage, pepperoni and mushrooms, that he met his future wife.

His wife, Jeffrie, 22, a strikingly attractive, blue-eyed blonde who speaks with a subdued Midwestern accent, said at first she resisted Coba's advances.

"It was part of the cheerleading team for Wichita North High School and we all went to the Pizza Hut after a game."



New citizen

George Coba and his wife Jeffrie, relax with their two children in their Neenah home. Coba was naturalized a U.S. citizen

last Tuesday, 13 years after the family fled Cuba. He manages a local pizza parlor in Appleton. (Post-Crescent photo)

Jeffrie recalls. George asked me for my phone number the very first moment that we met. I told him to look it up in the phone book," she said.

Coba managed to get her name and did just that.

After three visits to her home, Coba started dating her. It wasn't as smooth as all that, however. "At first my parents didn't want me to become too involved," Jeffrie said. They finally relented after Coba signed a contract to play semi-professional baseball for a team. Jeffrie's father managed. "We really became acquainted after that," Coba said.

Eventually, school and work began to conflict and Coba was forced to make a choice. He opted to work full-time after he was promoted to manager of the pizza restaurant franchise. He attended Wichita State for two years.

The year 1969 was an eventful one for Coba. He got another promotion and was transferred to a Chicago branch of the firm. Prior to leaving Wichita, however, he and Jeffrie got married.

After working for two months in Chicago, Coba entered into a business partnership with Mark Peddicord, his foster brother, and Bob Long, the former wide receiver of the Green Bay Packers, to operate 14 pizza restaurant franchises in Wisconsin.

Coba and his wife then moved to Fond du Lac, where he was placed in charge of four franchises, one in Fond du Lac, one in Neenah and two in Appleton. In January, 1973, he was promoted to area manager.

At the height of his managerial career in April, 1973, the parent company in Wichita decided to purchase the Wisconsin franchises. Coba lost his management position and, in his own words, "took one hell of a cut in pay."

Coba was assigned to manage a single pizza parlor, the position he holds at present.

He speaks freely about his experiences

in the United States. "Everyone that I have met has been super-friendly. I haven't encountered any discrimination because of race or nationality."

Coba is almost Caucasoid in appearance but he has dark brown Afro hair which presents a striking contrast to his sky blue eyes.

Having lived more than half his life in the United States, Coba considers himself completely Americanized. He does admit to a weakness for Cuban food (which his wife has learned to prepare) and he enjoys Latin music.

Mrs. Coba describes her husband as being "very excitable" compared to American men whom she has found to be more "conservative and quiet."

"He talks with his hands and he can be quite fiery at times and very emotional. You always know when he's around," she said.

Asked why he decided to become a U.S. citizen, Coba said it was primarily because he liked politics but was frustrated by his inability to vote.

Other considerations that led to his seeking U.S. citizenship were his business transactions and his family. As a foreigner, he was prohibited from obtaining many kinds of business licenses.

The couple has two daughters, Michelle, 4, and Nicole, 2 months.

As for his assessment of the present political situation in his native country, Coba admits to having mixed feelings.

"I guess you might say that I hold the same feelings for Cuba that a lot of Jewish people feel for the state of Israel. It's my homeland. But I don't think I could live there under the present conditions," he said.

Coba has few good things to say about the Castro regime. "Castro is a superb intellectual and he's very smart but he just went the wrong way. He has sold out Cuba to the Russians. The people who first supported him later deserted him because he changed his ideals completely."

tely

"The people were completely misled. They did not have a choice. The children have been indoctrinated. Now you have an entire generation of Cubans who have grown up under Marxist doctrine and know nothing else."

Although Coba has never been back to Cuba, he has kept in touch with the situation through contacts with his relatives.

He is very disturbed about the chaotic economic situation on the island. "Everything is rationed, from milk to sugar to soap," he said.

He doesn't know if close U.S.-Cuban relations would alleviate the situation. He is convinced that the U.S. embargo has not worked. It has merely served to drive Castro into the arms of the Russians, he feels.

Mrs. Coba has been politicized by her husband to a great extent. "Now I am very interested in the differences between democracy and communism," she said. "I also try to read as much as possible on Cuba so that I can understand the situation better."

Her only regret is that she cannot speak or understand Spanish.

Coba said he is constantly asked by Americans what it is he likes best about the United States. "The girls," he said looking at his wife with a sly smile.

Coba said he is very comfortable with his new status. He and his family now reside in a fashionable duplex-style home in Neenah's southwest side. The rented two-bedroom house is complete with multicolored shag carpeting, impressive furnishing, wall paneling and a picture window. A 1974 car sits imposingly in the driveway.

George D. Coba has come a long way from the sandlot baseball parks of Havana, Cuba.

Ambulance proposal draws mixed reaction

Continued From Page 1

first and begin emergency treatment.

Firemen say they have learned to live with the city ordinance mandate, which they see as senseless, but said last week they do not like to have to turn patients over to ambulance attendants who do not have EMT training.

They don't think it's fair to the patient, either, firemen remarked.

The rescue squad never leaves the fire station with less than two EMTs on board, Luebben said. Sometimes there is a third fireman in the unit.

Twelve rescue squad firemen are EMT trained, which amounts to four on each shift, according to Luebben. Most of the dozen firemen are working toward advanced EMT certificates. Some already have them.

The rescue squad does not levy its \$35 charge unless the patient is transported. Most rescue squad runs involve heart, stroke and breathing problems.

Private ambulance owners have long been critical of the fire department's operating an ambulance-rescue squad, which they complain is unfair competition by a public agency.

Fire department officials privately admit they shy away from public discussion of ambulance problems in Appleton, or at least they discuss them cautiously, because of what they say is the touchy political nature of the issue. Firemen say they fear loss of the rescue squad if they ruffle too many public officials.

Luebben said the rescue squad would have no trouble complying with provisions of the proposed ordinance as it is now written.

There is a requirement that ambulance personnel candidates undergo character checks before they can be licensed. That doesn't bother firemen because, they explain, because they must undergo the same scrutiny before they can get on the department.

The rescue vehicle and its equipment also meet standards contained in the proposed ordinance, Luebben said.

James Welch, who quit insurance adjusting seven years ago to take over what used to be Lindy's Ambulance Service, said he will show a copy of the proposed law to his attorney.

But, based on what he now knows about the proposal, he has no significant objections, he said.

He said he doesn't want to see anyone forced out of business by the ordinance but he thinks the proposal should "assure people of proper medical care in emergency situations."

Unlike Seidl, Welch is a firm believer in EMT and advanced EMT. He feels it should also be required for all firemen and all traffic policemen.

Gold Cross has 13 full and part-time employees, including Welch, with EMT ratings. He said nine men are taking advanced EMT courses now.

Like Loescher, Welch sees EMT as "absolutely necessary."

"We aren't doctors or nurses," Welch remarked. "Our job is to try to sustain lives long enough to get to a hospital and have the person in at least the same shape as we found him."

Welch said he will not accept applicants from persons who are not EMT rated, in part because he's sure the ordinance will pass.

His employees who do not have EMT certificates are restricted as much as possible to house duty, Welch said. He has two ambulances, a 1972 Dodge similar to that used by the fire department, and a 1974 Dodge with a large, modular unit that can be removed and put onto another chassis.

Both units meet minimum standards contained in the proposed Appleton ordinance, Welch said.

Welch keeps two full crews of two men each on full-time duty during the day and a two-man crew at the N. Richmond Street quarters at night. The round-the-clock operation was started 1 1/2 years ago, he explained. Backup crews are on call.

Welch thinks there should have been an ambulance ordinance in Appleton a long time ago. Attempts were made about three years ago to get one passed. It died, in large part because of lack of interest by the medical community.

Wisconsin's first ambulance law is awaiting Gov. Patrick Lucey's signature. It contains many of the provisions of the Appleton proposal, but is less restrictive and has grandfather clauses and provisional licenses that critics say are too lenient.

Welch hopes the local ordinance will be properly enforced. If it isn't, "people get a false sense of security," he commented. "Inadequate enforcement would be worse than having no ordinance at all," he said.

Welch doesn't like the idea of grand

father clauses and provisional licenses creeping into the Appleton ordinance, but it may happen, in part at the suggestion of Sutherland.

It was learned Friday that steps have been taken to write them into the proposal, with Loescher's concurrence, to give adequate time for full compliance by all ambulance services.

Welch feels that if Gold Cross and the fire department could take advantage of EMT and advanced EMT courses which have been offered at St. Elizabeth Hospital for some time under Loescher's direction, Larry's could have, too.

Seidl said he has 15 or 16 employees, most of them part-time. Four of them are EMTs, he explained. However, a doctor involved in the EMT program said one and possibly two of Larry's men are EMT rated and certification might be pending for a couple of others. Officials of the EMT program keep lists of trainees who obtained their ratings.

Seidl, it was learned, started an EMT course but dropped out.

He told a reporter most of his employees are part-time and he has difficulty finding time to send them to lengthy classes.

Then there's the problem of paying for the training and the men's time, he complained.

Seidl says he sees nothing wrong with basic EMT and he has his men in those classes. But he doesn't want to be burdened by being forced to have his men EMT trained within a couple of months.

"We were the first ambulance service in Appleton to demand standard and advanced first aid," Seidl said.

He charged that some ambulance personnel are "playing doctor" for up to a half hour before they transport patients to the hospital.

He indicated that his philosophy is to get the patient to the hospital as quickly as possible, using red lights and sirens.

Loescher said at the May 7 health board meeting that only 5 per cent of the cases coming into the hospital require the use of a siren. Gold Cross uses sirens sparingly, Welch said.

Seidl, who said he's been affiliated with the ambulance business for 22 years, four as Lindy's employee, told a reporter he has six ambulances, including one in Black Creek and one in Kimberly.

None of them have the 60 inches of headroom that would be required in the city ordinance, he admitted. He has a big investment in each of the rigs, he explained, and felt there should be enough of a grace period in an ordinance to permit gradual phasing out of the present units.

If he's forced out of business, Seidl warned, the city will eventually take over the ambulance business or non-competitive prices will be driven sky high.

He said he wants to be able to keep his in-city transportation fees at \$30 or under.

Seidl charged that the hospitals and persons affiliated with EMT, particularly Loescher, have shown favoritism to Gold Cross.

Some of Larry's employees were bounced from EMT courses because they were told there was no room for them, Seidl complained, and some failed the courses for questionable reasons, he indicated.

He said some doctors have assured him he will continue to transport their patients and he explained that he has gotten numerous calls from people who feel he is the target of discrimination.

Seidl complained that since the newspaper article that followed the May 7 health board meeting at which his service was criticized, "my calls have been cut in half because the people have been so filled with this b.s."

Seidl vowed to take his case all the way to the state attorney general.

City Health Officer Peter LeMere said some minor changes have been suggested in the proposed ordinance since the May 7 meeting. There have been suggestions for provisional licensing, he said that would cover ambulance personnel and vehicles. One suggestion is that five years be permitted for replacement of non-compliance vehicles.

The health board might get the revised ordinance draft June 12, LeMere said, then copies would go to the ambulance services and a public hearing might be held late in June. From there, the proposed law would go to the city council.

Some officials anticipate the effect by fall.

Today's chuckle

Two streakers decided to stop dating. They felt they were seeing too much of each other. (Copyright 1974)

Young join veterans in Monday's activities

OSHKOSH — This city's young people will join veterans in traditional Memorial Day services to honor the city's war dead on Monday.

Planned by the Oshkosh Patriotic Council, the morning program will feature three student speakers and seven school bands in addition to the VFW Marching Band and representatives of the city's veteran organizations and auxiliaries.

Procession marshal will be William Stegemann.

Alfred Nimke Jr., president of the Patriotic Council, asked that formal respect be paid to the flags as they pass in parade. He reminded that men should remove their hats with right hand and hold them at the left shoulder. Others should place the right hand over the heart.

Memorial Day services will begin at Riverside Park at 8 a.m. to honor those lost at sea with a display of American flags and placing of floral pieces on the river. The U.S. Naval Reserve will fire a salute.

A four section parade of 80 units will assemble at Otter Avenue ready for a 9 a.m. march west to Main Street, north to Algoma Avenue and west to Riverside Cemetery.

Nimke will serve as master of ceremonies for the program to be conducted at the cemetery. Robert Frazier, American Legion representative, will deliver General Logan's Orders and the Rev. Robert F. Sladek of St. Vincent's Church will pronounce the invocation and benediction.

Two West High School students have drawn speaking assignments. Grace Raddatz, winner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars' oratorical contest, will present her speech, "Voice of Democracy." James Justin will repeat Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Patriotic Council officials will place a wreath at a monument to the city's war dead, followed by a salute from a massed firing squad.

Lourdes Academy bandmen will play taps and conclude the program with the National Anthem.

Marching units with color guard and

firing squads will include the American Legion and auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars and auxiliary, Wisconsin Army National Guard, Disabled American Veterans and auxiliary, AM-VETS, Marine Corps League and auxiliary, World War I Barracks and auxiliary, Catholic War Veterans and Red Arrow-32nd Division.

City Councilmen and officials will ride in the first procession unit, led by a police escort and color guard. The Civil Defense Auxiliary Police will carry the United Spanish War colors. Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of the American Revolution and Gold Star Mothers will be represented.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and the Elks Club will provide marching units.

Participating bands will be from Lourdes Academy, Oshkosh West, Oshkosh North, Webster Stanley, South Park, Merrill, and grade schools of the city with VFW Band as anchor.

Parade section leaders, captained by Arthur Fredrick, will be Frank Luedeke, George Patzloff, Chully Felker, Don Angle, Francis Hentz, Arthur Jackson, Robert Sawall, Dick W. Binder, and Fred LaPoint.

Oshkosh priest to be ordained at St. Peter Church

OSHKOSH — The Rev. Gregory Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Smith, 687 Central St., will come home to St. Peter Church today for the services which will ordain him to the priesthood.

Celebrant for the 3 p.m. service will be the Most Rev. Aloysius J. Wycislo, bishop of the Green Bay Diocese.

The Rev. Fr. Smith will be the first priest to be ordained at St. Peter Church under a two-year old procedure which allows a choice of location for ordination ceremonies, formerly held at the diocesan cathedral.

He will say his first mass at St. Peter Church at 3 p.m. Monday before taking up his assignment as assistant at St. Mary's Church, Algoma.

Concelebrants for the ordination mass today will be the Rev. Robert Colle, pastor at St. Peter, the Rev. Michael O'Rourke, associate pastor, Msgr. F. M. McKeough, retired pastor, the Rev. Robert Gulig, a cousin, the Rev. Martin Carr, a classmate, the Rev. Donald Schneider, pastor Sacred Heart Church, Manitowoc, the Rev. Cyril Van Heeswyk, pastor, St. Mary Church, Winneconne, and the Rev. Robert

Schiavone, the last priest-son of St. Peter Church to be ordained.

Deacon for the ceremony will be the Rev. David Plein, Kimberley, a student at St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. Readings will be by a friend, Jerry Kennedy, New York City, and a cousin, Mrs. David Cormia, Milwaukee.

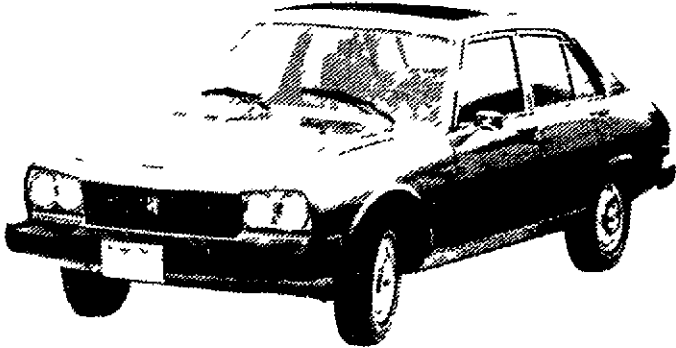
A reception will be held in St. Peter Parish Hall from 7 to 9 p.m. The public has been invited to attend both the ordination and the reception.

Born in Oshkosh and baptized at St. Peter Church, Father Smith will be the second graduate of Lourdes Academy to be ordained to the priesthood.

He attended Sacred Heart Seminary, Oneida and St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, where he received his bachelor degree in theology. He took clinical pastoral training at St. Luke Hospital, New York City, in 1972 and for the past two years has been at Sacred Heart Parish, Manitowoc, where he was ordained a deacon March 23, 1972.

He has a brother, Bradley Smith, Oshkosh, and two sisters, Mrs. Robert Winkelmann, Oshkosh, and Mrs. Robert Coleman, Tucson, Ariz.

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Many foreign students at UWO hurt by new ban on summer jobs

OSHKOSH — Recent action by the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that, in effect, bars foreign students from taking summer jobs is casting a cloud over the educational future of a sizable number of University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh students.

UWO had 113 foreign students during the 1973-74 school year which ended last week. Twenty-six were in graduate school and the rest in undergraduate programs.

Like other foreign nationals attending American universities and colleges, they are in the United States on study visas.

UWO officials say many, perhaps most, of the foreign students need summer employment in order to remain in school.

"With this new INS regulation, some of these students are really up the creek," according to Mrs. Lynda Olsen, UWO adviser to international students. "They don't know where to turn now."

The reasoning behind the INS decision to ban foreign students from taking summer work is that it deprives young Americans, particularly Vietnam veterans and members of minority groups, of job opportunities.

What the ruling does is repeal college officials' authority to permit the students to accept summer employment and requires that they obtain permission for summer work directly from the INS.

Dr. Robert Birnbaum, UWO chancellor, said last week that recent communication with the INS office in Milwaukee "makes it clear that few students will get such permission."

In fairness to the INS, it should be noted that the agency's regulations have stipulated that, as a condition for obtaining American study visas, foreign students must certify that they will be provided by their families or sponsors with enough money for their education without the necessity for outside jobs.

Foreign students make up only .00075 per cent of the American work force. Mrs. Olsen said that UWO was notified of the new ruling April 19, after most of the foreign students who want summer jobs had already lined them up.

"This came as a complete surprise to them," she said.

She noted that most of them have been employed in low paying jobs as waiters and waitresses, busboys, dishwashers and factory floor sweepers.

"In my personal opinion," Mrs. Olsen said, "I truly believe some of our foreign students will be financially unable to complete their educations in the United States."

She added that the INS ruling came at "a particularly bad time," because of cutbacks in state legislative waivers of nonresident tuitions.

"In addition to losing their summer jobs," Mrs. Olsen explained, "many of our foreign students also face the increased financial burden of having to pay full tuition because of the cutback in fee waivers." She said UWO was notified of the cutback on April 25.

She said partial waivers of tuition fees are the only governmental financial aids available to students who are foreign nationals.

In a letter sent last week to Wisconsin members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, and to INS officials,

Birnbaum said that to restrict educational opportunities to "the future leaders of our country's friends does not seem to support our national posture as a world power."

Requesting lawmakers' assistance in bringing about a reconsideration of the INS decision, Birnbaum commented that "simply to permit foreign students to compete for summer jobs is not to deny such jobs to American youth."

"The present INS policy would, in fact, deny to a foreign student a job which no other person wanted," Birnbaum's letter underlined the word "no."

The chancellor noted that many of UWO's foreign students are from the Republic of China and work summers in Milwaukee and Chicago Chinese restaurants.

"These jobs," he said, "are not available to non-Chinese students."

The chancellor observed that increasing inflation since many of the students came to the United States "makes summer employment an es-

sential part or (their) financial package."

Birnbaum said that the UW Board of Regents and the system's Council of Chancellors have asked the INS to reconsider its ruling.

"I support this request," he said in his letter to Wisconsin lawmakers "and ask that you lend your support in getting the INS policy rescinded."

Sixty-five of UWO's foreign students are from Hong Kong. Several come from Africa and a few from the Middle East. None is from Europe.

Mrs. Olsen said that business administration is the principal academic field of Oshkosh's foreign students' followed by the various physical sciences.

"They would rather study than do anything else," she said, adding that their cumulative grade points during the first semester of the school year were slightly higher than those of American students. Second semester grades were not available last week.

Art center repair

OSHKOSH — Paine Art Center and Arboretum officials have begun preliminary work on a master plan to replant and restore the center's lower arboretum, badly damaged in the April 21 tornado.

The lower arboretum is in an approximately nine-acre, park-like area along Algoma Boulevard and Congress and High avenues, across Algoma from the Paine Art Center proper and the main arboretum.

Ralph A. Bufano, director, has estimated total damages to Paine Art Center-owned buildings and property at about \$500,000.

About 80 per cent of some 80 trees in the lower arboretum were destroyed or damaged in the storm, according to John Green, arboretum manager and curator of horticulture.

They included various species of oak, maple, pine, walnut, chestnut, elm, mulberry and spruce. Green said some of the larger trees were well over 100 years old.

Bufano said he has asked Green and Richard Gjertson, assistant arboretum

manager, for a full report of tree damage and recommendations for replanting. The report will be submitted to the Paine Art Center board of directors' arboretum committee, headed by George P. Nevitt of Oshkosh, for its consideration and suggestions.

"It is very costly to replace mature trees and, frankly, it takes money we simply don't have," the director commented.

The tornado damaged beyond repair a block-long complex of warehouses owned by Paine Art Center near the Fox River at Congress and Summit avenues.

Rental fees paid by 22 companies for warehousing use of the buildings, believed to be between 50 and 80 years old, were used to help finance Paine Art Center operations.

He described the property on which the warehouses stand as "prime commercial land," adding it is hoped that it can be put to some use "of economic benefit" to the Paine Art Center.

Another center-owned building, a large and sturdy old barn across Congress Avenue from the warehouses,

Man held on heroin charge

Appleton police say they will bring heroin sales and possession charges against a 23-year-old man, who they arrested after a stakeout of his apartment Friday evening.

Officers said they found 17 small packets of suspected heroin in a later search of the apartment, plus two more in the man's possession. The suspect was held without bond at the Outagamie County jail, pending a court appearance Tuesday.

"We've been aware that he's been operating for awhile," said one officer, who added that police have evidence that the man made sales to their informants.

The defendant and another man were stopped on the city's north side shortly after leaving the apartment. Police said they found marijuana on the second man, 25, Milwaukee.

The second man was released from jail early Saturday after posting \$250 bond.

While police said their field tests indicated that the powdered brown and white substances found at the apartment were heroin, they added that the materials were being transported to the state crime laboratory in Madison for further tests.

Both men arrested reportedly admitted being heroin addicts. The Milwaukee man told police he was participating in a treatment program in that city.

In addition to the heroin, police said they found new and used syringes and other related materials, including address books of possible drug buyers, in the apartment.

was damaged by the tornado but is being repaired. The director estimated that repairs to the roof alone will cost between \$8,000 and \$9,000.

Bufano said that until last week it was believed that the English country style Paine Art Center building itself had escaped the tornado's fury. He said it was discovered a few days ago, however, that there was some minor damage to the chimney above the mansion's Great Hall.

Duke brought jazz to Fox Valley

Duke Ellington, who died Friday of cancer and pneumonia, had been an occasional visitor to the Fox River Valley, although not as frequently as admirers of his unique band of music could have wished.

Old newspaper ads reveal that Ellington and his band performed a number of engagements at area ballrooms during the 1930's, long before jazz moved into the realm of the concert hall.

With the advent of the Swing Era in the mid-1930's, big bands became popular attractions at theaters, and Ellington brought his band in 1940 to the Rio Theater, Appleton, for afternoon and evening performances. Veteran jazz enthusiast remember that the Ellingtonians appeared the next day at

the old Oshkosh Theater.

Although the Ellington organization was always an incomparable band, as far back as the first edition which began to make a stir in Harlem in the early 1920's, many specialists believe that the 1939-42 group may have been the Duke's greatest.

Ellington, who felt that the word "jazz" was a label and had not applied it to his own music the past 30 years, was guest of honor at a jazz record collectors' convention held May 25, 1952, at the old Appleton Hotel.

Duke and the band appeared that same night at the Nightingale Ballroom near Kaukauna.

His last appearance in Oshkosh was a two-day engagement at the 1958 Winnebago County Fair.

Proxmire calls for increased efficiency

OSHKOSH — Wisconsin's senior senator, William Proxmire, stopped by Saturday to help award certificates to participants in the first professional advancement conference for municipal finance executives at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh.

A leading exponent of fiscal responsibility in government, Proxmire was visibly pleased with the assignment.

Professionalism in public finance and the improved efficiency and productivity it engenders can save the taxpayers a tremendous amount of money if governments at every level understand its impact on decision making, he said.

"You are working with what is going to happen in the future," he told the 33 participants from 20 states who were completing the week-long institute.

The senator predicted a new concern among lawmakers with the productivity of governmental agencies. "Neither congress nor the executive level has ever really looked at executive agencies to see how to improve their productivity," he charged. "It's shocking, but we haven't."

He said the budget reform act, child of executive impoundment of funds, in turn prompted by growing inflation and escalating government spending, will be an important impetus to performance evaluation at the federal level.

The ceiling on spending imposed by the act will "for the first time" force Congress to make the painful and difficult choices of where monies should be spent.

Because the choices will be "tough and cruel, painful and unpopular," there will be pressures to increase government productivity, to spend tax dollars wisely, he explained.

"The change will be healthy and wholesome for the country. What you're doing here will equip you to do this kind of thing, to advise on wise decisions.

People in public service everywhere, the senator continued, are increasingly aware of public criticism and frustration over Watergate, the failure to solve

the economic situation, excessive taxes, and the red tape of contacts with Washington.

"I think we are inclined to overlook what's right with our government and there is a great deal more right with it than ever. We have made more progress in the past 15 years than in any 20 years before."

He rated progress in education from teacher preparation to the number of young people in school as "fantastic." Vocational schools, he said, are receiving 10 times the federal funding they did 10 years ago and "young people are developing pertinent, relevant skills they can apply."

Where 3 per cent of high school graduates went to college when their parents were young, now 30 per cent are in college. Even if there aren't executive jobs for them all, the national gain is in a better educated understanding population.

In one of the most complicated multiracial societies in the world, civil rights legislation in the past 10 years has gone a long way toward providing equal opportunity.

The senator noted gains in solving environmental problems, a subject he said wasn't even mentioned in presidential campaigns six years ago.

Important gains in consumer protection, military might, and in social security programs were on his list. "I think government and public officials can be justly proud of the record," he declared.

Boston voters reject school busing plan

BOSTON (AP) — Voters have overwhelmingly rejected busing as a method of achieving racial balance in the city's public schools. In a nonbinding referendum Tuesday, Bostonians rejected busing by a 13-1 margin, with 30,798 opposed and 2,282 in favor. Less than 12 per cent of the city's 234,000 eligible voters turned out for the referendum.

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IPC quest for better pulp tree continues with tests in field

BY DON CASTONIA

The Institute of Paper Chemistry's quest for a more nearly perfect tree for the paper industry moves from the test tube back into the field this spring.

More than 40,000 hybrid seedlings, including 6,000 of the special triploid aspen, are being distributed for field planting, according to Dr. Dean Einspahr, head of the forest genetics research program.

The aspen seedlings are blood brothers of the famed "test tube" tree produced by institute scientists in 1968, but derive their parentage from a conventional aspen and a Swedish-developed tetraploid hybrid.

The object of all of this research is to develop a high quality, rapidly growing tree to produce paper-making pulp. And, IPC researchers are guardedly optimistic that the triploid aspen may be one of the answers.

The quaking aspen, also known as the poplar, is a rapidly growing tree, compared with other pulp trees, but the normal variety has fibers too short for high quality pulp. This "normal" aspen has two chromosomes per cell and is known as a "diploid" aspen.

Researchers occasionally discovered that an aspen would occur with three chromosomes per cell (triploid) and that this tree grew faster and had longer fibers, more suitable for use as pulp.

Meanwhile in Sweden, forest scientists had developed a four-chromosome aspen (tetraploid) hybrid. The IPC genetics team crossed this tetraploid with a normal diploid and came up with triploid offspring. A stand of these triploids was planted 15 years ago near Rhinelander.

At the same time, Einspahr and Dr. Lawson Winton were also working on the tissue culture process which produced the triploid test tube tree.

Einspahr said the tissue culture process was a significant step and that work is still continuing in that field on other species of trees. But, he said, the process of crossing the tetraploid and diploid aspens has been refined to a point where seedlings can be produced in abundant quantities.

What has happened to the original triploid hybrids planted 15 years ago? "They are growing at a rate of 2 1/2 times faster than normal aspens," Einspahr said. "The trees are now big enough to harvest for pulp." It takes 35 years for a normal aspen to reach cutting size. Einspahr said the triploids also appear to be more resistant to disease and have fibers 35 per cent

longer than the normal diploids, making them much more useful to the paper industry.

Another feature of aspens that the paper industry likes is that the tree grows back almost like a weed, through the suckering process, when it has been cut down, eliminating the need for replanting after each harvest.

Part of the triploid test plot was cut five years ago. Not only were the cut trees better than normal aspens at that age, but they produced more and better suckers (shoots growing out from the stump) than normal aspens.

At least one portion of that original test plot will be left to grow to maturity. "We want to see when the growth rate starts to slow," Einspahr said. When the stand was planted the growth rate was 50 to 60 cubic feet of timber per acre each year. Now the rate is about 210 cubic feet per acre per year.

Normal aspens mature and start to die off at about 60 years. Einspahr said he knows of one

triploid that is more than 80 years old, is 27 inches in diameter and 105 feet tall.

The triploid aspen is not the only hybrid work being conducted in the forest genetics program. A major effort is being aimed at finding hybrid aspens that will grow rapidly in poor soils. "We have one hybrid that has grown 16 feet in two years in poor soil conditions," Einspahr said.

Much of this spring's plantings involve that type of seedling. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has donated a 30-acre plot for poor soil hybrid testing. One hybrid being tested is a cross between the big-tooth aspen and the European gray poplar. So far, the hybrid has outgrown its parents, Einspahr said. But at this point fiber quality is unknown.

Unfortunately, trees are not like some plants or some animals. Rapid growing, when applied to a tree, is a relative term. With the latest hybrids, Einspahr noted, "we expect more information to be known in five or six years."

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Telephone firm spending \$45.9 million

General Telephone Co. of Wisconsin by year's end expects to spend \$45.9 million in statewide construction activities, Walter E. Carroll, president, has announced.

Of this total, Carroll said \$19.1 million was for Southern Division improvements and expansion, \$18.6 million for the Northern Division, and about \$7.8 million for the Eastern Division.

Carroll said a major portion of the Madison-based firm's budget is being used to accelerate completion of rural upgrading projects — the deloading of customers per line to a maximum of four.

"In 1973, we made major progress in the deloading of lines," he said. "We spent \$43.2 million in statewide construction activities to help bring to completion or near completion upgrading programs in 30 exchanges. This activity cut the number of five- to eight-party main stations by almost 6,300."

"In 1974, General Telephone will spend about \$18.4 million to upgrade an additional 40 exchanges statewide. Customers in these exchanges, currently holding 15,500 main station telephones, just as customers throughout the General Telephone of Wisconsin service areas, deserve and will receive the finest telephone service possible," Carroll said.

"Approximately \$3.4 million has been targeted specifically for upgrading 12 Eastern Division exchanges. Some \$7.5 million is being used for Northern Division deloading and almost \$7.6 million for Southern Division multi-party service elimination."

To further guarantee achievement of this goal, Carroll noted that an even stronger emphasis in 1974 is being placed on improving the effectiveness of the Company's "one-to-one" customer relations program.

"Discussions with company management personnel have been held," Carroll said, "to emphasize not only the extent and responsibilities of our upgrading programs, but also the importance of talking to customers, learning what they want, determining how it can be provided. We want our customers to talk to us first so we can act upon their requests in an efficient, one-to-one manner. We feel this is important to build customer satisfaction in our telephone service."

The Eastern Division areas where upgrading will be completed during 1974 include Black Creek, Chilton, and Seymour.

Summer courses offered at center

FOND DU LAC — The 1974 summer session at the University of Wisconsin Center-Fond du Lac will again feature two four-week sessions in addition to the regular eight-week program.

Registration for all students who have submitted enrollment materials by June 7 is scheduled to begin at 9 a. m. Monday, June 10.

Actual class work for the initial four-week and the eight-week sessions will begin Tuesday, June 11. The second four-week session class work will start Monday, July 8.

Summer session enrollment is open to everyone who has completed at least the junior year of high school. No entrance examinations or transcripts are required.

Summer session fees have been reduced to \$4 per credit and \$24 for six credits or more. There will be an additional Student Center fee of \$1.25 per credit up to a maximum of \$7.50 for six or more credits.

Fifteen freshmen and sophomore level credit courses will be offered in a variety of subject matter areas, including art, chemistry, English, geography, geology, history, mathematics, philosophy, physical education, sociology and speech.

In addition, a special one-week, two-credit education workshop, entitled "The Open Classroom," will be conducted July 29 through Aug. 2.

Enrollment materials are available from the University of Wisconsin Center-Fond du Lac's Office of Educational Services, University Drive, Fond du Lac, 54935.

UW Center plans trip to buried forest

FOND DU LAC — Dr. John Tinker, staff geologist, will direct a special University of Wisconsin Center-Fond du Lac field trip Saturday, June 8, to the Two Creeks Buried Forest, located on the shore of Lake Michigan in the northeast corner of Manitowoc County.

The site contains a buried spruce forest that was inundated by the waters of ancient Lake Michigan before and after two periods of Wisconsin glaciation.

Entitled "The Weekend Geologist," the one-day, credit-free field course will begin at 8 a. m. and continue until 2 p. m.

Participants will be provided with transportation but will be expected to provide their own lunches.

Reservations may still be made for the trip by writing, calling or visiting the UW Center — Fond du Lac's Office of Educational Services. There will be a per person fee of \$7, plus three dollars for expenses.

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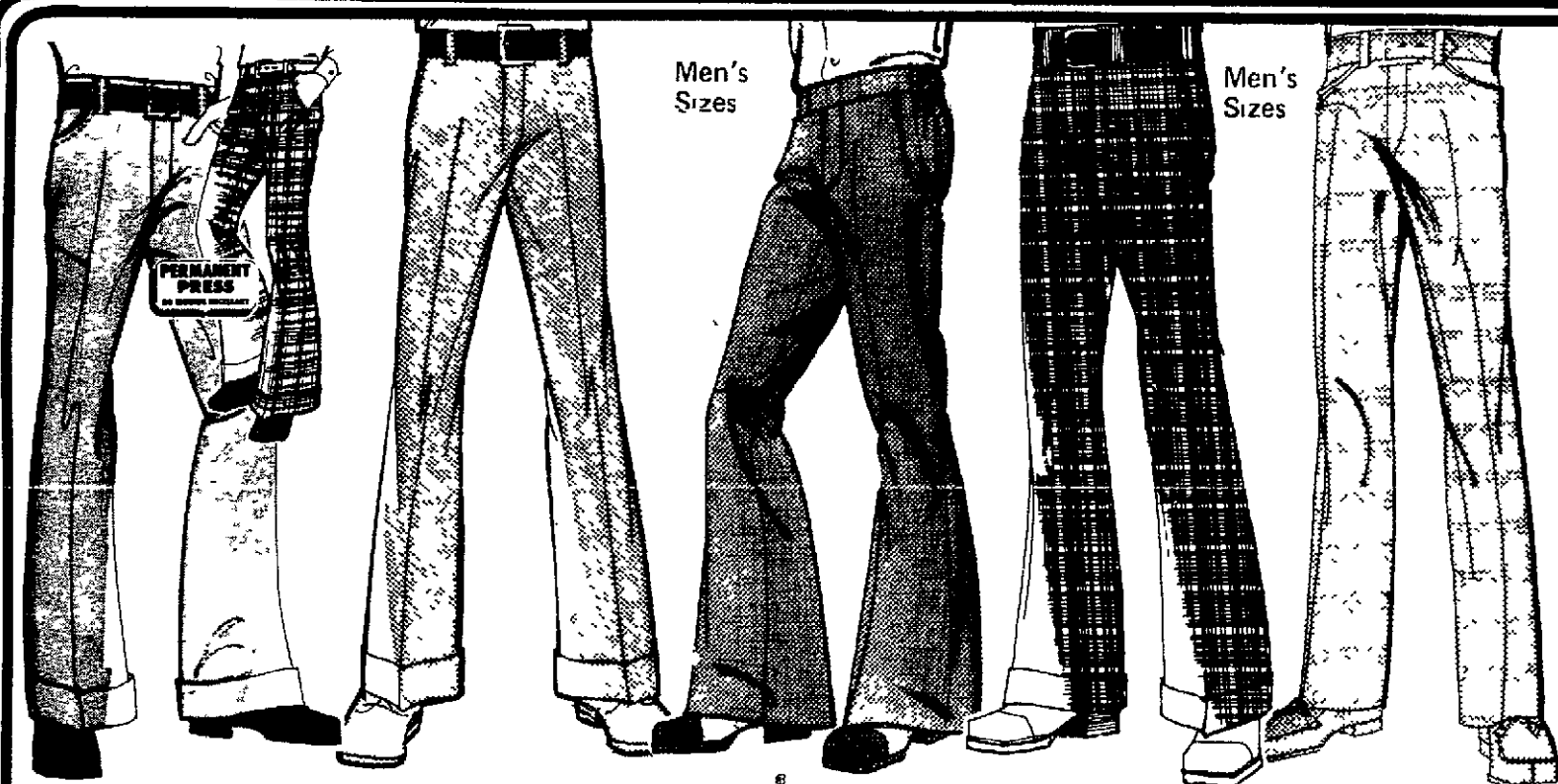
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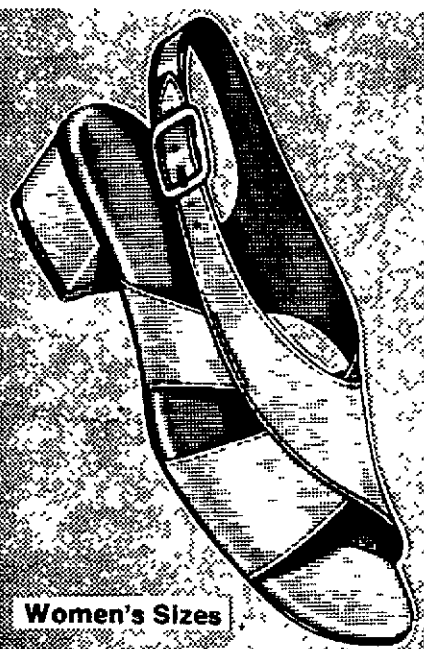
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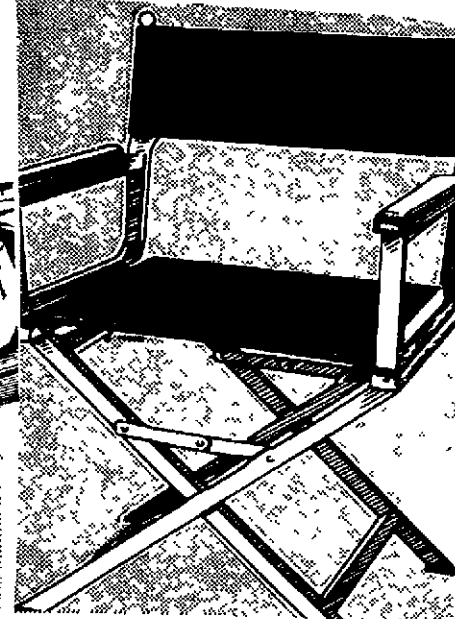
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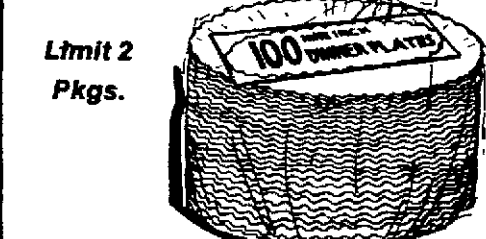


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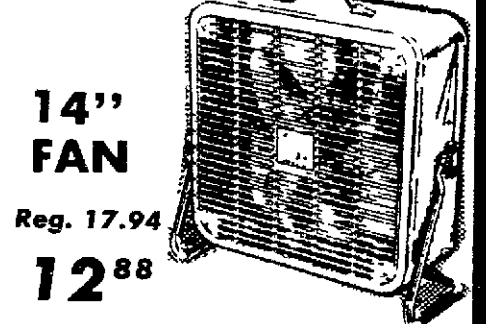


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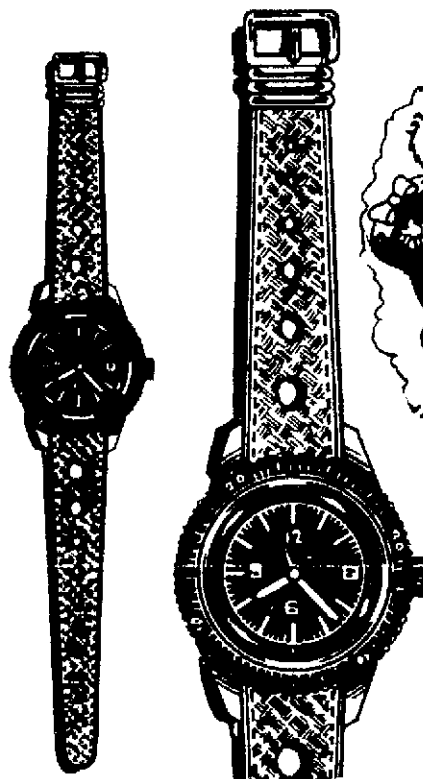
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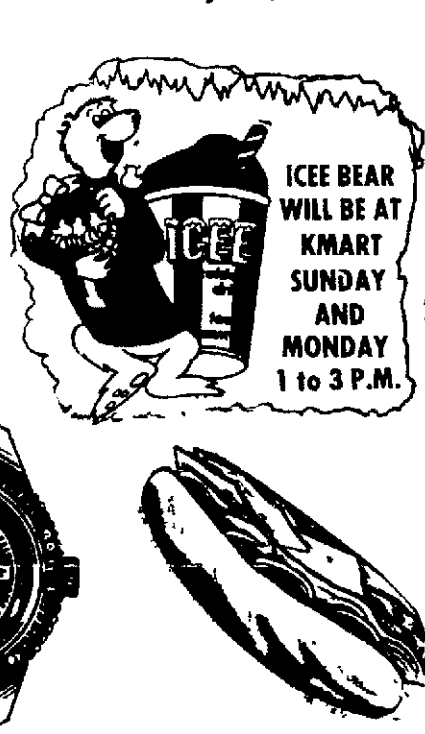
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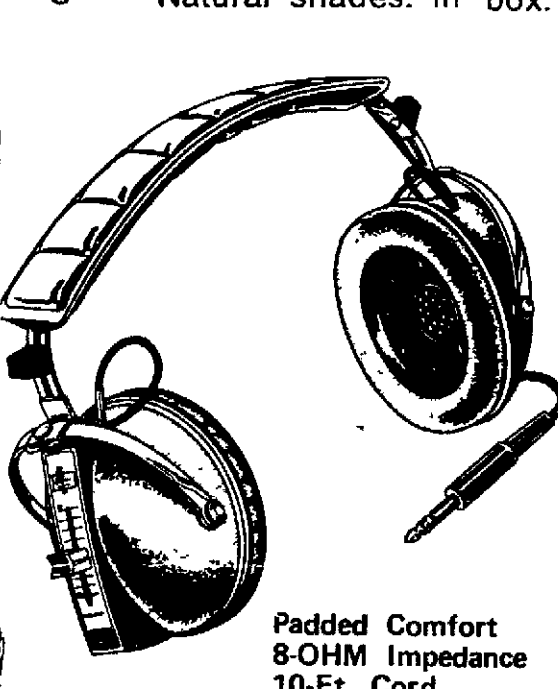
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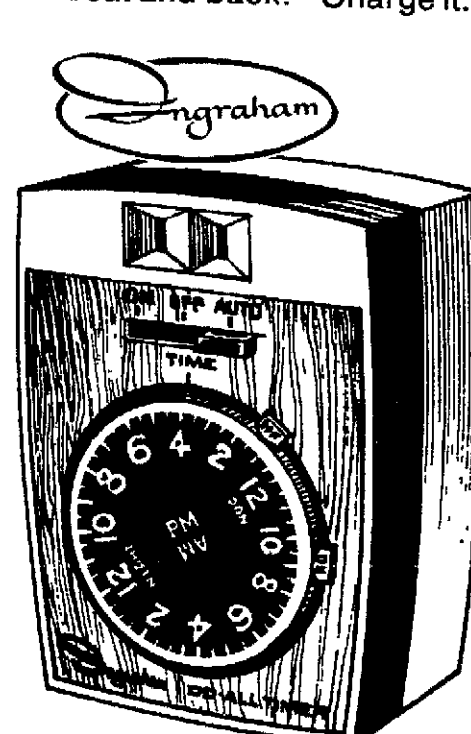
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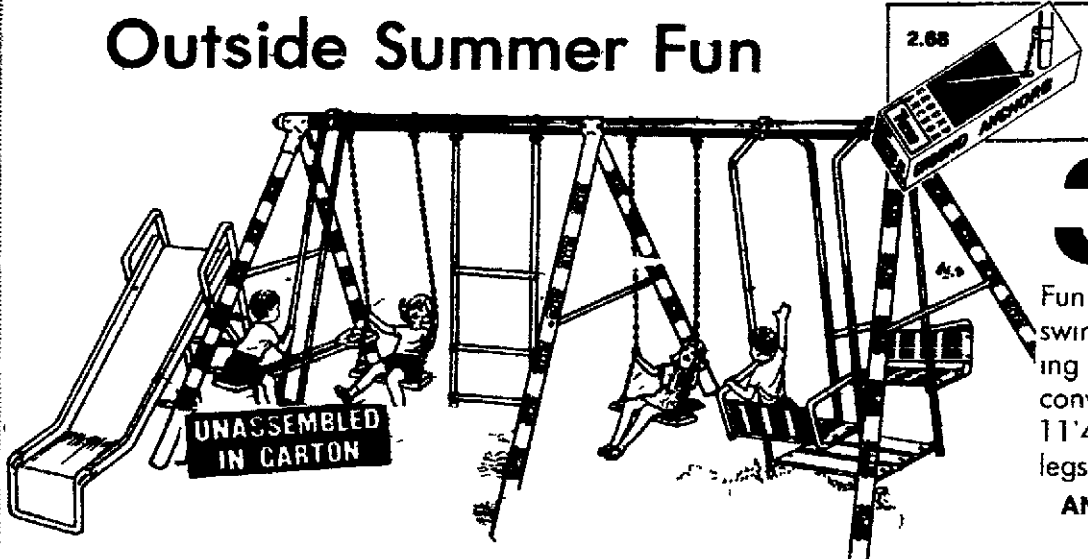
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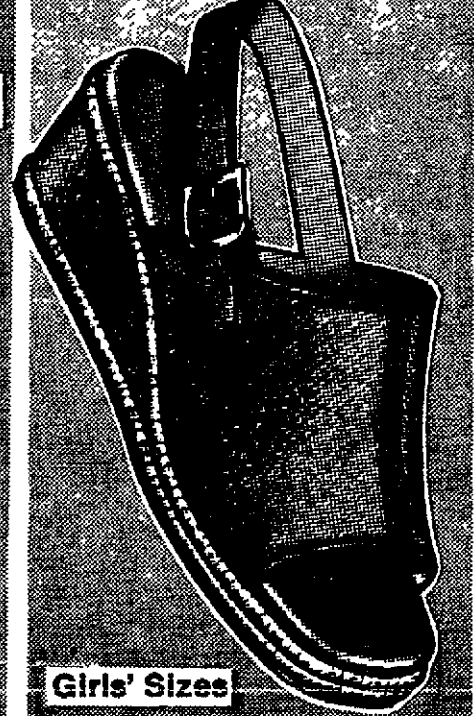
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Nuclear India still needs food

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — A week after India exploded its first atomic device and entered the exclusive nuclear club, the euphoria that swept the country is beginning to fade.

The more mundane issue of economic survival has shoved aside the temporary distraction provided by the underground nuclear test May 18.

Soaring food prices, fears of a poor wheat crop, the continuing national rail strike, coal and electricity shortages, a drop in industrial production and government budgetary deficits have again sobered the country.

"The nuclear test has been received with chauvinist glee in certain quarters at home," said the Hindustan Times. "Such delusions of power should receive no encouragement. India's real enemy is poverty and the pressures of population growth, and none else."

But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government still rejects any implication at home — as well as explicit and sometimes tough accusations abroad — that it is squandering funds on nuclear explosions at the expense of India's hungry masses.

"It's an unfair comparison," said one senior official. "It is not a guns or butter situation. The amount spent on the nuclear device was trivial, while the benefit of this experiment for future development of the country may be tremendous."

Mrs. Gandhi, in her first major address since the nuclear test, said Saturday evening that it is difficult for her to understand "the outcry" raised over the blast, which she again insisted was only for peaceful purposes.

"Is it the contention that it is all right for the rich to use nuclear energy for destruction but not right for a poor country to find out whether it can be used for construction?" she declared at a function marking the anniversary of the foundation of the Organization of African Unity.

"We have been taunted that a poor nation cannot afford this luxury (nuclear tests)," she said. "This same argument was advanced when we established our steel mills and machinebuilding plants. They were necessary for development, for it is only through acquiring higher technology that we can overcome backwardness and poverty."

Officials insist that India does not have a lopsided view of its priorities.

During the next five years, they point out, India has budgeted \$320 million for its atomic energy program, compared to \$688 million for family planning, \$725

million for health measures and \$6.5 billion for agricultural development.

During the past five years, according to government records, the government spent only \$175 million on the entire national nuclear research program, including operating two power plants.

At current world market prices, \$175 million would buy less than one million tons of foodgrains, and India needs at least 105 million tons to feed itself.

One Western diplomat said. "It is wrong to contend that some Indians will starve because of the money spent on the nuclear test, and it is equally wrong to say more food would have been grown if the test had not taken place."

If there is a guns and butter issue, observers contend, it concerns the government's continuing high expenditures on defense, which this year will be about \$2.5 billion, out of a total government budget of nearly \$12 billion.

Senior Indian officials argue that India's atomic research program may succeed in saving the country money and speeding economic development instead of retarding it.

By the end of this decade, the officials say, India will have four nuclear power plants producing 1,600 megawatts a year and saving large sums now spent on conventional fuels.

The officials are most optimistic about the possibilities of using nuclear explosions, such as the first test in the Rajasthan desert, for peaceful purposes.

A senior Indian official argued that Indian scientists may provide the breakthrough required for harnessing power from nuclear blasts.

It is considered significant that earth samples from the Rajasthan test site have shown no radioactivity so far, according to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Scientists say if they can contain radioactivity, nuclear explosions will be used in the country to extract low-grade nonferrous metals hard to get by conventional mining techniques.

If this works, scientists say, India can save about \$100 million a year alone in imported copper.

The nuclear test may also have a psychological spinoff by demonstrating to the nation that underdeveloped India can have achievements on par with the major world powers.

"If you can get people to work as hard as this group of scientists did with the same dedication and purpose, I tell you we can change the face of this country," said H. N. Sethna, Atomic Energy Commission chairman.



Security check

Security men search the stairs leading to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's U.S. Air Force Boeing 707 at Ben-Gurion Airport in

Jerusalem Saturday, after an anonymous telephoned bomb threat. Kissinger left for Damascus an hour late after no bomb was found. (AP Wirephoto)

Gunmen open fire at 8 while they lay in bed

CHARLESTON HEIGHTS, S.C. (AP) — Two men armed with .32-caliber pistols opened fire on eight persons as they lay in their beds early Saturday, killing three and seriously injuring four others, police said. A 10-year-old boy escaped injury.

Within minutes of the 2.30 a.m. shooting, Charleston County police arrested two men about three miles from the house.

Charged with three counts of murder and four counts of assault and battery with intent to kill were David Middleton, 27, and his brother Frank, 40, both Charleston residents.

Killed were Clarence Watson, 45, Herman Simmons, 56, and Robert Mumford, 45.

Injured were Stephanie Simmons, 15, Susie Smalls, 20, Arthur Watson, 50, and Helen Simmons, 50. Herbert Simmons, 10, escaped injury.

Police Detective Eugene Frazier said the wife of David Middleton is a daughter of Herman and Helen Simmons.

All of those in the home at the time were related except Mumford, who was a long-time family friend, Frazier said.

Authorities said they believe the killers had a specific victim in mind when they broke through the back door of the large frame home and opened fire, aiming at beds and anyone who moved in the darkness.

Frazier said most of the victims were either on their beds or on the floor beside their beds when police arrived.

Officers found Miss Smalls running

down the street less than a block from the house. She gave a description of the car and the men.

The girl reported she was trying to flee the house when one of the gunmen struck her with a pistol, backed up and shot her twice. She was in critical condition at a local hospital with wounds in the chest and the thigh.

Frazier said two pistols were found near the scene and are believed to be those used in the shooting.

Pioneer physicist Clyde Cowan dead at age 54.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Clyde L. Cowan, pioneer physicist and co-discoverer of the neutrino, has died at age 54 after a short illness.

Cowan, who died Friday, discovered the neutrino in cooperation with Frederick Reines in 1956 while working in the nuclear weapons test division of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico.

The neutrino is an uncharged elementary particle less than one-tenth the size of an electron and was generally believed to be undetectable before the discovery by Cowan and Reines.

Cowan was also a pioneer in the monitoring of low levels of radioactivity and the medical uses of radioactive isotopes.

A native of Wyandotte, Mich., he was a graduate of the University of Missouri and received his doctorate from Washington University in St. Louis.

He served in the Chemical Corps and Air Force in World War II, working on radar development for the 8th Air Force.

Cowan joined the Los Alamos lab in 1949, remaining there until 1957 when he joined the faculty at George Washington University here. In 1958 he moved to Catholic University in Washington, where he remained until his death.

He was a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission, the Naval Ordnance Laboratory and the Smithsonian Institution.

Anniversary...

Continued From Page 1

wound up its work with the sentencing on May 15 of former presidential aide Dwight Chapin. One of the two lawyers on the task force now spends most of his time working with the ITT group. "Some instances of 'dirty tricks' remain under investigation for purposes of a final report by the special prosecutor," the report said.

A probe of the ITT affair, involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its links to the Nixon administration, "is still under way," the report said.

It also said that one major investigation and several minor ones, none of them specified, were being carried out directly by Deputy Special Prosecutor Henry S. Ruth.

Although the prosecutors have not publicly acknowledged it, they are known to be probing the possibility of criminal fraud in the preparation of President Nixon's income tax returns during his first term.

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All been dehumanized, NOW speaker asserts

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) —The president of the National Organization for Women said Saturday that both men and women have been dehumanized by the intellectual, political, economical, educational and religious rape of women.

Wilma Scott Heide was one of the first speakers as NOW opened its seventh national conference. The meeting runs through Tuesday.

Ms. Heide — who prefers Ms. — referred to the "You Can't Stop NOW" theme of the conference as she told about 3,000 delegates, most of them women: "This is the place, this is the time: We are the people to vanguard the end of the femininity game crippled by the 'masculinity' game and create the 'humanity' game."

She said that "rape of women intellectually, politically, economically, educationally, religiously as well as physically may have been the true original sin," that resulted in the dehumanization of men and women.

Ms. Heide criticized antiabortion forces — who were represented with pickets outside the Albert Thomas Convention Hall where the meeting was held.

"Every child may have a right to life — if that is wanted by her and his parents, especially the mother whose body is inhabited and from whom the human embryo draws sustenance," Ms. Heide said in a reference to the name of one of the leading antiabortion groups, Right to Life. "Compulsory pregnancy is utterly obscene," she said.

On another topic, Ms. Heide also said NOW was involved in negotiations with the federal government and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. over another multimillion dollar settlement similar to a \$15 million settlement last year. The telephone company agreed in a 1973 consent decree to pay some 15,000 minority and women employees \$15 million, much of it in back pay, because of alleged discrimination.

AT&T spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

Ms. Heide said the new settlement would cost the company about \$50 million. She declined to elaborate and said she expected an announcement next week.

She also urged women to demonstrate at male-dominated public sporting

Racine college official joining UW-La Crosse

RACINE, Wis. (AP) —Dean Russell, acting president of the financially troubled College of Racine, has been named professor of economics and dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.

Russell said he will assume his new duties sometime this summer. He has been acting president at the College of Racine since January, having joined the staff in 1971.

The college has filed a petition in U.S. District Court at Milwaukee for reorganization under federal bankruptcy statutes. On Thursday, a federal bankruptcy referee adjourned a hearing in the case until the end of the current school year.

Earlier in the week, officials of Lewis University in Lockport, Ill., announced that they could no longer consider a possible merger with the College of Racine.

Lewis officials were interested in a merger, but decided that not enough money had been raised locally to make it feasible.

"I wish I could have raised enough money to permit the College of Racine to continue indefinitely, but it just wasn't there," said Russell.

School ruled liable for property tax

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — A vocational school which rents out apartments in one of its buildings is liable for part of the property taxes on the building, Atty. Gen. Robert Warren held Friday.

Warren said a Vocational, Technical and Adult Education district is legally required to pay taxes to elementary and high school districts, but need not pay the rest of the property taxes on the residential part of its property.

Warren's formal opinion was sought by Eugene Lehrmann, Wisconsin director of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

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Kitchen-family room is highlight

BY ANDY LANG

The elimination of expensive detailing helps to give this ranch its clean, crisp appearance. A good floor plan and many interior features add to its appeal as a house for complete family enjoyment.

To the left of the center hall is an L-shaped living room-dining room arrangement. The living room is good sized, with wide front windows enhancing the area. Privacy is assured by the covered outdoor loggia onto which the windows face. Gracious entry arches from the front hall and between the living and dining rooms give visual balance — a hospitable, airy effect throughout, with the fireplace on the far wall as the focal point. The sliding doors in the dining room open out to the patio, attractive and adaptable to all climate regions.

A cathedral ceiling unites kitchen, breakfast room and family room, a portion of the house that projects into the rear patio area. The angled rear wall offers two sets of 6-foot sliding door units for the brightest, most inviting space at any time of day. Well-placed counters hold appliances right where they will be most convenient for easy working patterns. A divider between the kitchen and family room is a free standing unit of counters, pass-through and cupboards overhead and below, practical for special storage and for service to the family room.

A bonus of the center hall entry is the extra privacy afforded the bedroom wing. Sound buffers — the hall, bathrooms and closets — make it almost as private as a second floor but with no steps to climb. The master bedroom has a stall shower, the family bathroom is compartment-styled.

Architect Fenick A. Vogel has given special attention to the basement of Design R-65 and has shown how it can be utilized. There is a lavatory that serves the recreation and laundry areas, with a laundry chute as a convenience from the bedroom wing. The plumbing arrangement has the bar of the recreation room under the kitchen, the lavatory and the laundry area under the family bathroom, making for economical piping setups.

The recreation room or, as it is designated on the floor plan of the basement, "the activity area," includes two storage closets and a refreshment bar. Outside, there is red cedar siding at front. It can be painted or stained, as desired. Red cedar clapboards are suggested at the rear. An accent of brick on the wall around the front windows at the loggia section sets off the facade. There is a 2-foot roof overhang around the entire house.

If a ranch plan is the family choice, this house is equally at home in any type of community.

R-65 STATISTICS

Design R-65 has a living room, dining room, family room, kitchen, three bedrooms, two bathrooms and a foyer, totaling 1678 square feet. The architect has shown the basement can be divided

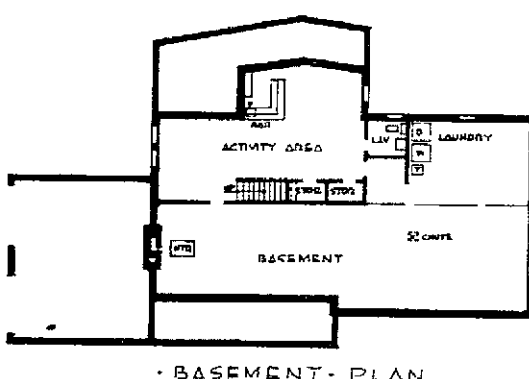


Lines are crisp

Sharp, clean-cut lines predominate in this three-bedroom ranch. Bedroom wing is at right, two-car garage at left. Barely visible is

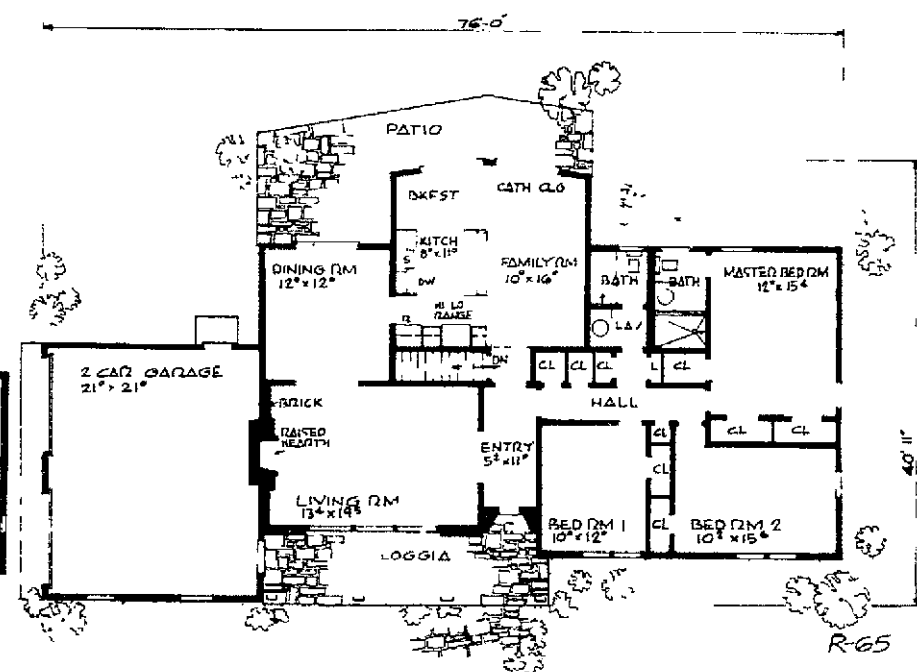
the rear prow extension which projects part of the kitchen and family room into the patio area.

for extra living space. There is a two-car garage, which is included in the over-all dimensions of 76 feet by 40 feet 11 inches. Those dimensions also include the kitchen-family room rear prow extension and a portion of the suggested patio, which can be reached through sliding glass doors from the dining room, kitchen and family room.



Floor plans

Fireplaced living room and adjacent dining room provide plenty of space for formal entertaining, but the cathedral ceilinged family room and kitchen, open to each other and to the rear patio, are likely to be the family's favorite area.



Here's the answer

Q — I follow your questions and answers in the paper regularly and now I have a question that I hope you can answer for me. The home I live in has redwood on the outside. I want to put on aluminum siding, but have been told that it should not be used over redwood. Is this true?

A — This is an unusual question, since most persons like redwood as an exterior material. But there is no reason why aluminum siding cannot be used over redwood. As with any other material, the important thing is to build out the old surface to provide a good nailing surface. This may necessitate partial or complete furring of the present siding. Furring strips, as you probably know, are narrow strips of wood or other material used to get an even surface. The care with which furring is done saves much time and work on the other stages of the project.

Q — In painting a room, should the woodwork and trim be done before or after the walls and ceiling?

A — The best procedure is to paint the ceiling first, then the walls and, after those are completely dry, the woodwork and trim.

Q — I have to paint some masonry. My grandfather says he used to make his own masonry paint when he was young and that it was excellent. Unfortunately, he can't remember the exact ingredients. Can you help me?

A — Yes, but in your grandfather's time, the quality of masonry paint wasn't as good as it is today. However, here's the way to make home-mixed masonry paint. Mix 5 parts of white portland cement with one part of hydrated lime. Add water until the mixture has the consistency of condensed milk. Mineral coloring may be added to obtain a light tinting. Dampen the surface before applying the paint. Use a brush, roller or spray equipment. Using a short, stiff-bristled brush will help fill the pores of the masonry. After the paint becomes firm, keep it damp with sprayed water for several days. Once the surface has been painted with this type of paint, you can't put some other kind over it without using a sealer. Incidentally, if you are going to use the mixture on rough cinder block, add 2 parts of fine sand to the mix. This will more effectively fill the pores of the block. Or you can buy a block filler at some paint stores.

(For either of Andy Lang's booklets, "Wood Finishing in the Home" OR "Paint Your House Inside and Out," send 30 cents and a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope to KnowHow, P.O. Box 477, Huntington, N.Y. 11743. Be sure to specify which booklet you want.)

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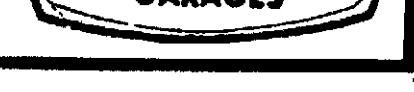
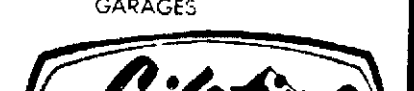
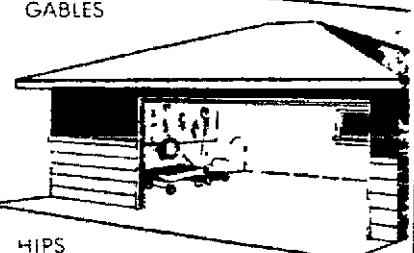
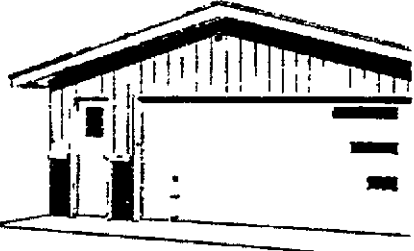
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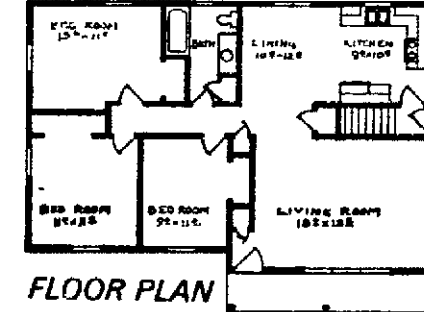
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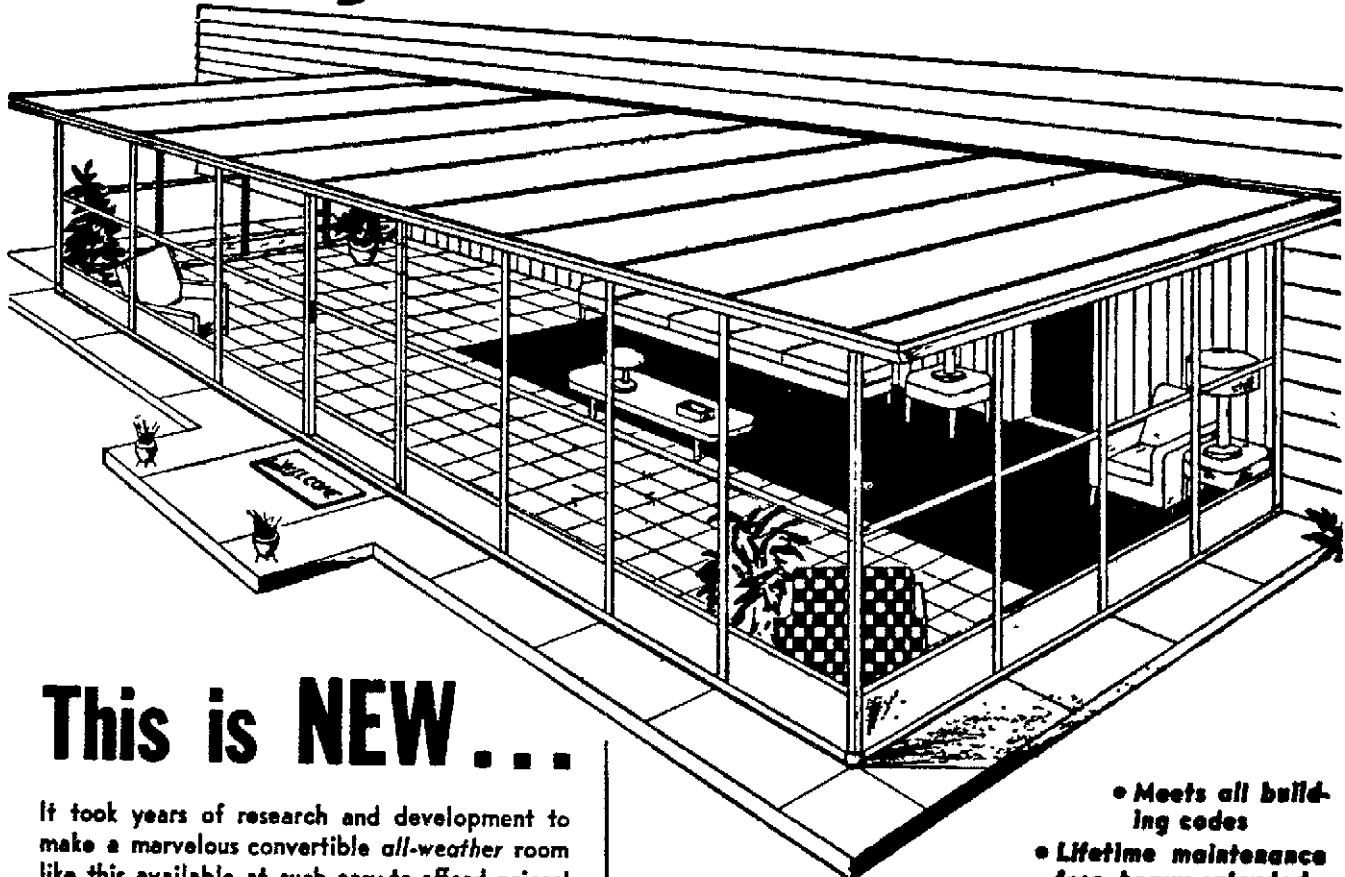
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Remodeling job worth it?

Would you pay \$7,500 for a dilapidated second house that might turn into a \$22,000 remodeling venture? Probably not. But if you didn't suspect the ultimate cost of shaping it up, you might. And, like author Jo Coudert who took on such a risk, you might not be sorry. She admits she was startled when the cost was tallied.

But the money had oozed away in dribbles, she explained, and "it would have gone for other things anyway." Meanwhile her investment has doubled in value and she has bought out her less enthusiastic partner in the real estate venture.

"Remodeling costs more than you would think and somehow the expenses are in unexpected directions. You find a nice window and it costs \$500. Or suddenly a front door is \$100. Hardware is expensive. Lumber costs a lot."

It is all worth it "if you honor the integrity of an old house. You can wind up with something beautiful," she insisted in an interview. She was discussing her newest book, "GoWell," the story of her efforts to buy the house and remodel it.

She even managed to get beautiful mileage out of scraps. For example, broken marble pieces picked up at old buildings were used on the floor of a bathroom (in flagstone-like patterns with cement in between), on a terrace (with gravel in between) and on some table tops. Another terrace was made from bricks of the old chimneys by setting them on cold ashes and sort of raking the ashes in between. A hands-and-

knees job, the brick terrace didn't even heave in winter, she said.

Chunks of plaster were used to make a driveway — they made an excellent surface after they were driven over and rained upon. And old bridge planks were pressed into service for many things, including becoming forms for the brick terrace.

They had been quoted some "fantastic prices" for heating systems and eventually chose electric heat on the advice of the carpenter who saw to it that they were properly insulated for it. A well was drilled, a septic tank system was installed and a bathroom was added to the house.

A "great discovery" was the material that rejuvenated their nail-ridden floors that couldn't be sanded successfully. They used a heavy yellow liquid "ground coat" with a varnish stain for a beautiful finish.

Getting along with workmen is another key to a smooth remodeling venture, in Miss Coudert's opinion. A charming, low-key type, she had no difficulty keeping the good carpenter she had enlisted. Old carpenters, "who have worked hard all their lives are terribly healthy and want to keep busy," she observed. They are better workers and may have more respect for older houses than younger men, in her experience. In fact, one young man had even suggested that they tear the house down.

"My carpenter was avid for praise and I obliged him. I would ask him how he did something and he enjoyed tell-

ing me. He was interested, too, in letting us do what we could do to save money."

Fortunately, there is a lot a do-it-yourselfer can do. Painting, stapling (insulation), taping (sheet-rock) and the like can help cut costs. She even learned to reupholster furniture from a paperback book.

In her book about the venture, Miss Coudert begins by taking the reader along the banks of the Raritan River where she first saw the house at Califan, N.J. Her first observations of its innards could have shattered a less determined person.

Through a haze of debris that was ankle-deep on the floor ... a velvet curtain rotted by dust ... a huge green cupboard with rodent-gnawed doors" and an assortment of smells that ranged from low to very high, she managed to see tranquility.

What she envisioned was "a polished floor, hooked rug, rockers at the hearth, firelight casting shadows on repainted walls cleverly patched where plaster buckled and hung loose."

The author of "Advice from a Failure" and "The Alcoholic in Your Life," and managing editor of the International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, Miss Coudert holds the reader's interest throughout the tale of GoWell, as the house is called. She even comes up with a surprising "romantic" interlude, albeit one-sided.

Along the line she discovered that the house had become her "third skin," her identity had become so entangled

with it. But acquiring the second home has made her appreciate her home in New York City all the more, she said. She can escape to the country and when she gets bored with the solitude, she can return to the hustle and bustle.

Policy supported on tax break for lakeshore erosion

Post-Crescent Madison bureau

MADISON—An influential legislative advisory agency has endorsed as desirable public policy the exemption from property taxation of erosion control structures on lakes designed to prevent damage from wave action.

The proposal arose out of the concern of property owners on the shore of Lakes Superior and Michigan and their tributaries about erosion risks that have been shown to be substantial on Lake Michigan recently as a result of the rise in water levels.

The joint survey committee on tax exemptions cautioned legislators, however, that such a plan might be invalid under the state constitution rule requiring uniformity of taxation and thus might require the time-consuming process of constitutional amendment.

The exemptions proposed would cover sea walls, jetties, groins and other structures, if their primary purpose could be shown to be to prevent or control erosion damage.

Remodel back forty for birds and animals

With a little planning you can "remodel" your back forty into a more productive home for birds and animals, suggests Phill Vanderschaegen, game manager for the Department of Natural Resources.

First, preserve or create small openings in the woods that are sodded over with weeds and grasses. Sunlight reaching down to the forest floor stimulates plant and insect growth that feeds wildlife. Openings increase the amount of brushy edge which is used by many creatures of the forest.

Openings can be maintained by keeping a "no cut zone" around them during logging. Invading brush can be removed by hand cutting or by careful application of a herbicide, says Vanderschaegen.

Old logging trails that receive sufficient sunlight can be seeded with Dutch white clover and maintained by mowing. These trails will provide food for deer, bears, and ruffed grouse as well as furnishing a good walking trail for the owner.

Aspen (popple) is the most important tree for deer and partridge. Mature aspen stands should be clearcut to promote regrowth of this same kind of tree. Often, this means that less thrifty northern hardwoods scattered among aspen will have to be removed to prevent them from killing out the new aspen growth. Young aspen cannot live in the shade of other trees.

Small clearcuts of five to 10 acres may be best for your land. These cuts can be staggered over a period of years to give you a varied forest of many age classes.

Wherever possible, oak should be encouraged, the game manager emphasized. Oaks have value as acorn producers and as den trees. Acorns are eaten by many wildlife species including deer, grouse, squirrels, wood ducks, bears and raccoons.

Cherry and thornapple trees are highly useful for wildlife. These trees also provide fruit for many creatures ranging from songbirds to bears.

Dear yarding areas can pose unique problems for a landowner. The best way to manage a yard varies from place to place and a forester or game manager should look at each area individually. Vanderschaegen states that a landowner that has deer yarding on the property should check with a local forester before logging operations are started.

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Light pool for beauty, safety

**BY VIVIAN BROWN
AP Newsfeatures Writer**

Good lighting at your swimming pool can increase your hours of fun and beautify your home grounds. The "relatively small investment" should provide enormous satisfaction. So says Stanley Schuler, author of "How to Design, Build and Maintain your Swimming Pool."

It is best to have it installed when the pool is being built — especially underwater lighting in a concrete pool — but it may be put in later, he advises.

"Lighting the swimming pool not only allows you to swim into the wee hours, but it adds immeasurably to the beauty of your garden," he points out. And there is the safety factor to consider.

The most effective kind of lighting is a combination of light in the pool and around it. Together they provide flexibility, but "either one alone can have value" in his experience.

Charm may be the great attraction but safety should be a consideration in deciding on lights for underwater. It may not only provide visibility for poolside strollers, but it can

illuminate the pool to its depths in the event of emergency. It can provide divers protection after dark when the bottom of a pool is usually invisible.

As for area lighting, advantages include protection for plantings — they can be seen and perhaps not trampled. But lights should be placed to avoid glare — focused away from your house and deck, where you might want to sit and view the pool, and away from your neighbor's yard. It should not become a neighborhood nuisance.

If there is no underwater lighting, a pool may be made reasonably safe, Schuler points out, by flooding it from all sides. Illumination engineers call for one 150-watt floodlamp for each 45 square feet of water surface with the lamps mounted on 12 to 15 foot poles placed no closer than six feet from the edge of the pool. If the nearness of neighbors is a factor, Schuler suggests an alternative which has worked well for him.

In one setting he placed for area light two floodlights in bullet reflectors a good 250 feet from the house high up a tree at one end of the pool. He directed a

150-watt lamp toward another tree at the end of the pool and a 75-watt light on some small deciduous trees just behind the pool.

"Our objectives were achieved," he goes on. "From the house you could see anyone falling into the pool although there was not really enough light from the pool to make rescue easy. Swimmers had light to see their way, yet they did not look directly into the source of light."

As it turned out, the light provided a striking effect and "the bugs were no more troublesome than they had been before the lights were turned on." He suggests concealment of lights might be achieved by hooded fixtures — flower pots, tin cans, hollow building tiles and the like. To foil insects the lights should be set high or a distance from the pool where they might be lured by the brightness.

Lighting might begin with trees in the pool area. One or two that have attractive foliage might be illuminated from the bottom up if they are a good distance from the pool with the light aimed up. Near the pool trees should be illuminated from the top down. This should create a moonlight effect on the ground while keeping the insects off the ground. When a tree is lighted from the side, two lights are needed — one stronger than the other — aimed from different angles "to reveal the entire tree and avoid a flat look."

Light shrubs from below, especially those with open branching structure. Any lighting fixtures aimed upward should be covered by wire mesh or glass to avoid leaves being trapped in them, he cautions. Ordinary bulbs should not be used as they might shatter when struck by water unless in enclosed fixtures.

Everyone should comply with electrical codes, using ground fault interrupters for their own safety, he advises. Many people have the dangerous habit of bringing small appliances and even hair dryers to the poolside on very long extension cords.

In addition to his advice on lighting pools, Schuler's book covers pools from the standpoint of choosing them — size, shape, site (money, space and water supply may be factors), pool builders (check with the local business bureau and other pool customers), plantings (trees and shrubs for pools), whether to heat a pool (it can be expensive — investigate wisely) and pool houses (a luxury item — do you really need it?).

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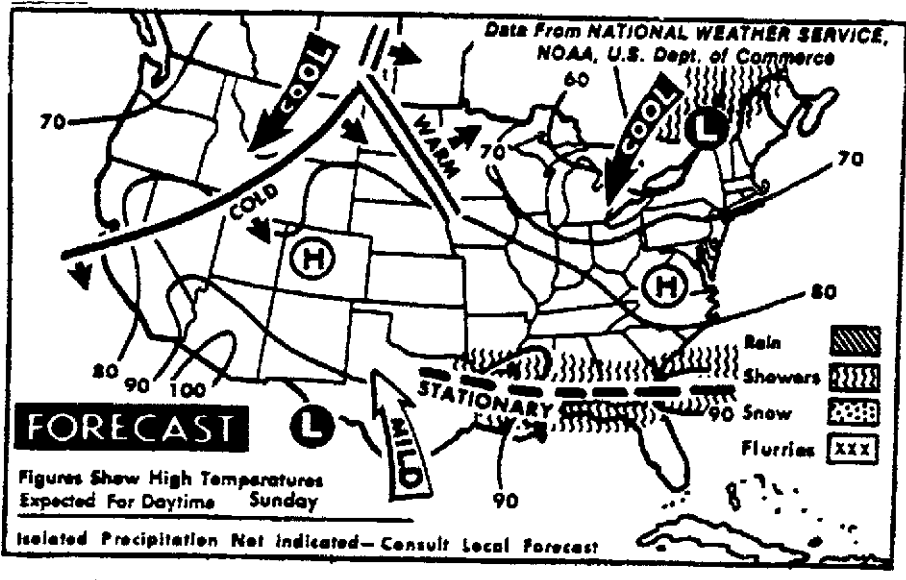
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Southern showers
Showers are forecast today in a band along the southern tier from east Texas to the southeastern Atlantic coast states. Showers also are expected in northern portions of the New England states. Most of the rest of the country should have clear weather. (AP Wirephoto map)

Weekend cool, dry

The weatherman has promised there won't be a drop of rain for the rest of the holiday weekend, but it may be too cool to enjoy the sun.
The forecast is for partly sunny skies today, but a high of only in the mid-50s to low 60s. Tonight it will be partly cloudy and very cool with a low in the upper 30s.
Monday will be almost a carbon copy of today: partly sunny with a high of near 60. The wind is expected to be out of the northeast at 8 to 15 miles per hour today.
Records from the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company indicate a high Saturday of 65 and a low of 43. At 8 p.m. Saturday the barometer was 30.00 and slowly falling. The humidity was 35 percent and the dew point 37 degrees. The wind was west, northwest at 2 to 4 miles per hour. There was no precipitation in the preceding 24 hours.

Vital statistics

Deaths
Richard V. Jewson, 76, route 3, Clintonville

Births
Appleton Memorial
Son to
Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Brecken Jr., route 1, Bonduel.
St. Elizabeth
Sons to:
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kessel, 714 S. Memorial Drive, Appleton.
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Kleist, route 2, Fremont.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Smeltzer, 310 1/2 Lincoln St., Neenah.
Mr. and Mrs. James Wittman, 2031 Regency Court, Appleton.
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Bleick, 18 Matthias Court, Apt. 8, Appleton.
Theda Clark
Sons to:
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Callaway, 932 Happy Valley Drive, Menasha.
Mr. and Mrs. James Cummings, 228 Adella Beach, Neenah.
Mercy Medical Center
Sons to:
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potrzebowski, 1025 Devonshire Drive, Oshkosh.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Adams, Box 146, Waukau.
The Rev. and Mrs. Roald Harswick, 312 W. 11th Ave., Oshkosh.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Olk, 3344 Leonard Point Lane, Oshkosh.
Daughters to:
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Crane, 5100 Oregon Road, Oshkosh.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Werblow, 422 Congress Ave., Oshkosh.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schmitt, Box 132, Van Dyne.
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Thill, 1004 Washington Ave., Oshkosh.
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Rasmussen, 506 Jackson St., Oshkosh.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sabott, 718 Baldwin St., Oshkosh.
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ryf, 1135 Moreland St., Oshkosh.

Obituaries

Greenfield, and Margaret A. Brown, 211 E. Wolf River Ave., New London
Kenneth C. Ebert, route 4, New London, and Diana M. Mulroy, route 1, New London.
Timothy C. Miller, route 1, Clintonville, and Patricia A. Mijal, 35 Riverside Dr., Clintonville.
Robert Miller, 310 East St., Weyauwega, and Kitty L. Krelow, route 3, New London.
Mrs. Festus (Carrie) Collier
203 Spruce St., Neenah
Age 76, passed away Saturday morning following a five month illness. She was born August 20, 1897 in Jacobs, Kentucky and she had been a Neenah resident for the past 30 years. Her husband Festus preceded her in death in 1955. She is survived by six daughters, Mrs. Billy (Margaret) Burns, Portland, Oregon, Mrs. George (Betty) Wells and Mrs. Robert (Phyllis) Arndt both of Neenah, Mrs. Thomas (Frances) Plummer of Winneconne, Mrs. Basil (Shirley) Eversen and Mrs. Robert (Lucy) Elwood both of Neenah, eight sons, Arnold of Neenah, Merle and Carroll both of Springfield, Ohio, Rev. William of Stevenson, Washington, Lloyd of Illinois, Robert and Dale both of Menasha, and Norman Joseph of Chicago; a brother, Arthur De Hart of Neenah; 52 grandchildren; 35 great-grandchildren. She was a member of Whiting Community Baptist Church. Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday at Whiting Community Baptist Church with the Rev. V. Rex Woods officiating. Interment will be in Oak Hill Cemetery. Friends may call at the Westgor Funeral Home after 4 p.m. on Monday and at the church on Tuesday from noon until the hour of service.

Birth elsewhere
Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Genske of Black Creek at St. Mary Hospital, Green Bay

Marriage licenses
Wauwapa County — Clerk Eleanor Dretzke has issued licenses to
James R. Grajowski, King, and Mary Mader, King
Scott N. Sannes, Iola, and Geraldine K. Swenson, Iola.
Gary Wilson Lutterbie, 3341 S. 47th St.,

Legal notice
CITY OF APPLETON OFFICIAL NOTICE
Published pursuant to Section 176.09 of the Wisconsin Statutes
NOTICE is hereby given that the following person has given application to the Common Council of the City of Appleton for a License to Sell Intoxicating Liquors and/or Fermented Malt Beverages in the City of Appleton the granting of which is now pending.
COMBINATION CLASS "B" FERMENTED MALT BEVERAGE AND LIQUOR LICENSE
The following includes Name, Business Address, and Home Address, respectively.
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May 22, 1974
ELDEN J. BROEHM
City Clerk
RUN MAY 24 25 26 1974



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Wieners

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MEYER'S

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by Carol Hanson

Post-Crescent staff writer

Youth began questioning the American system as this country entered the decade of the 60s. Scrutinized and often rejected by them have been the adults chasing the American dream of a suburban home, two cars in the garage, trips abroad, the latest in fashion.

Rejection came through loud and clear as young people let their hair grow to shoulder length, their clothing change to the unisex uniform: blue jeans.

The Black community began clamoring for equality. American Indians let it be known that they too wanted equal opportunities. By the mid 60s, the first tremors of the women's movement were being felt as distaffers searched for their inner selves, for equality both at home and on the job.

While all of this was sending shock waves over the country, segments of society seemed to take sides. But as they did, they started asking questions about the life styles they had simply accepted as the "way it had always been."

One group of people who, because of their profession, were often at the center of action were police officers. Recently the women behind these men have begun to question the role they are expected to play.

May 2 in Milwaukee, some 175 policemen's wives from all over our state and as far away as St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., gathered together at a historic meeting, the first of its kind held in the United States. After two years of planning by the Police Wives Council of Southeastern Wisconsin, the all-day seminar at South Ridge Community Center in Milwaukee was an attempt to learn more about, "The Wife Behind the Badge." Four speakers zeroed in on problems shared by law enforcement wives. Unity, they learned, was the first step in solving problems common to all of them.

Among those in attendance were eight women from Appleton. Wanda Roehl, who has just completed a term as president of the Appleton Police Wives Auxiliary, remembers the excitement she felt when she walked into the meeting room and immediately felt a closeness to the others present. Hope ran high for Mrs. Roehl that here at last might be some of the answers she had been seeking.

Women who marry policemen, she believes, often have little idea about their husbands' jobs or to what degree family life will be affected by the role each of these men play in society.

Taking a close look at some of the problems, Mrs. Roehl cited loneliness as one of the first to be encountered. The first year or two of marriage or those immediately after a husband becomes an officer can be rocky. If the wife was raised in a family where the father could be expected to arrive home at the same time each day, it is even more difficult for her to accept being alone. Policemen husbands work, the wives learn quickly, when other husbands are off — weekends and holidays become particularly lonely.

It is important, she believes for a woman to find her own interests, to develop hobbies, to attend classes — to really become a person onto herself.

Continued On Page 4

POLICE FAMILY

Friends toast newlyweds

May 26, 1974 Sunday Post-Crescent, Appleton-Neenah-Menasha, Wis. D-2



Mrs. William Hoest

Handler-Hawley

NEENAH — Speaking wedding vows Saturday at St. Margaret Mary Catholic Church were Virginia A. Handler and Gary L. Hawley.

Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Handler, 657 Oak St., and Mrs. Greg Thomson, 1119 Ida St., Menasha, and Howard Hawley, route 2, Appleton.

Honor attendants, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Handler, Neenah, were accompanied by Mrs. Robert Zimmerman, Mrs. James Handler, David Zimmerman, Steve Neuman, James Handler and Dexter Hayes.

The new Mrs. Hawley was graduated from Fox Valley Technical Institute, Appleton. Her husband attended the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, and has been with Behm Volkswagen, Appleton. They will reside in Honolulu where Mr. Hawley will be with KGMB-TV.



Mrs. Robert Linzmeier

Stumpf-Barkhausen

SHERWOOD — Sacred Heart Catholic Church was the setting Friday for the wedding of Mary Therese Stumpf and Bruce G. Barkhausen.

Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Les F. Stumpf, Lorraine Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Alex Barkhausen Wauwatosa.

Honor attendants were Sandra Vernon, Chicago, and James Kettner, Neenah.

The new Mrs. Barkhausen is a senior at Mount Mary College, Milwaukee. Her husband is with Dun and Bradstreet, Milwaukee.

They will reside at route 1, Menasha.



Mrs. Bruce Barkhausen



Mrs. Guy Vander Wyst



Mrs. James Blair

Vander Zanden-Vander Wyst Morack-Blair

First Congregational Church UCC scene was the of Saturday's nuptials uniting Ann L. Vander Zanden and Guy J. Vander Wyst. Parents of the newlyweds are Mr. and Mrs. Clem Vander Zanden, 514 E. Harding Drive, and Mr. and Mrs. John Vander Wyst, 1109 N. Richmond St.

Maid of honor Vicki L. Vander Zanden was accompanied by Barbara J. Spence, Judy L. Meinhardt and Gail J. Vander Wyst.

Gary J. Vander Wyst was best man. Other male attendants were David R. Fieser, Charles F. Wettengel and Neil G. Vander Heiden.

The new Mrs. Vander Wyst is with Aid Association for Lutherans. Her husband is employed at the Appleton Fire Department.

STEPHENSVILLE — Vows were spoken Saturday as Deborah Lynn Morack and James Michael Blair were married during services at St. Patrick Catholic Church. Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Randall Morack, route 1, Hortonville, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Blair, Atlanta, Ga.

Maid of honor Mary A. Schwab, Appleton, was accompanied by Beth Blair, Mrs. James Kelly, Alice Luedtke, Dorelle Laudon and Kathy Cognac, bridesmaids.

Stephen Blair, Atlanta, Ga., was best man. Completing the bridal party were Mark Morack, Jim Brown, Thomas Cordell, Russel Smart and Bob Bridwell.

The former Miss Morack is a student at Massey Business College, Atlanta, Ga. Her husband was graduated from G.A. Institute of Technology in Atlanta, and is employed by Stauffer Chemical Co. They will reside in Clarkston, Ga.

Metzler-Hoest

DE PERE — Repeating wedding promises Saturday at St. Joseph Catholic Chapel were Jeanne Metzler and William Hoest.

Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Ray Metzler, Green Bay, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoest, 392 Winnebago Ave., Menasha.

Maid of honor was Luanne Schulte, Milwaukee, with Patricia Dieck and Susan and Karen Hoest as bridesmaids.

Assisting best man, Gary Hinske, Menasha, were Gregg Schroeder and Joseph and Steven Metzler.

The new Mrs. Hoest was graduated from Patricia Stevens Career College, Milwaukee, and is manager of the Id. Oshkosh. Her husband is with Menasha Corp., Neenah.

They will reside in Oshkosh.



Mrs. Gary Hawley

Turner-Fraundorf

Gay Turner and Keith Fraundorf spoke wedding promises Friday at St. Bernard Catholic Church.

Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, West Capitol Court, and Mr. and Mrs. Bill Fraundorf, Hartford.

Maid of honor was Gwen Turner with Grace Glander, Cheryl Williams and Mary Fraundorf as bridesmaids.

Best man, Bill Framdorf Jr., Hartford, was accompanied by John and Kevin Fraundorf and Greg Turner.

The new Mrs. Fraundorf is employed by the Institute of Paper Chemistry. Her husband was graduated from Marquette University, Milwaukee, and is employed by Appleton Papers.

Will-Grancorbitz

OSHKOSH — Lynn Marie Will and Gary Lee Grancorbitz exchanged vows Saturday during services at Martin Luther Lutheran Church. Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Will, 611 E. Cecil St., Neenah, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Grancorbitz, 714 Woodland Ave., Oshkosh.

Attending the newlyweds were Cheryl Will, Neenah, and Larry Grancorbitz.

The former Miss Will is with Rich Products Corp., Appleton. The bridegroom is employed at National Foods, Inc., Oshkosh.

Kronforst-Linzmeier

Wedding promises were spoken Saturday at St. Bernard Catholic Church by Carole A. Kronforst and Robert Linzmeier.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kronforst, 324 W. Michigan St. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Robert Linzmeier, Milwaukee, and the late Mr. Linzmeier.

Maid of honor was Mary Kronforst, Chicago, with Carol Rowe, Valerie Fraser and Janet Linzmeier as bridesmaids. Junior attendants were Carl and Diane Linzmeier.

Assisting best man, Chuck Kokott, Milwaukee, were Peter Marsh, Gerald Blomberg and Dan Trotcha.

The new Mrs. Linzmeier and her husband were graduated from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Mr. Linzmeier is a lower elementary teacher at Mc Kinley Grade School, Stevens Point, where they will reside.

Van Lankveldt-St. Aubin

LITTLE CHUTE — Married Friday at St. John Catholic Church were Pamela A. Van Lankveldt and George P. St. Aubin.

Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Van Lankveldt, 427 W. North Ave., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert St. Aubin, 2208 Thelen Ave., Kaukauna.

Maid of honor, Yvonne Bilak, Kenosha, was accompanied by Marianne Zierler, Roseann St. Aubin and Marilyn Vander Weilen.

Assisting best man, Frank Spiaggia, New York, were Jerry Casey, Harry St. Aubin and Joseph Vander Weilen.

The new Mrs. St. Aubin and her husband are attending Marquette University, Milwaukee, where they will reside.

Bartel-Kuba

MARYTOWN — United in marriage Saturday during services at Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Catholic Church were Jeanne Frances Bartel and Marc Kuba. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bartel, route 2, New Holstein. Parents of the bridegroom are Mr. and Mrs. John Shaver Jr., Little Elkhart Lake.

Matron of honor Mrs. Lee Bartel was assisted by Mary Jo Shaver, Judy Dreifuerst, Peggy Dorn and Mrs. Alfonso Ruiz, bridesmaids.

William Singer, Richmond, Calif., was best man. Other male attendants were Glenn Woelfel, Richard and Bruce Kuba and Lee Bartel.

The bride was graduated from Madison Area Technical College, Madison and is a dental assistant. Her husband is a fireman apprentice with the U.S. Navy in Concord, Calif., where they will reside.

Olson-Vanden Hoogen

NEW LONDON — United in marriage Saturday during services at Congregational United Church of Christ were Marleen G. Olson and Thomas J. Vanden Hoogen. Parents of the newlyweds are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Olson, 608 Division St., and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Vanden Hoogen, route 2, Kaukauna.

Maid of honor Jennifer Smith was accompanied by Kim Walmer, Debbie Osgood, Sandy Olson, Mrs. James Duwell, and Mrs. John Manders.

Ronald Vanden Hoogen, Kaukauna, was best man. Other male attendants were Jerry Vanden Heuvel, Mike Vanden Heuvel, Gary Van Camp, Tim Nechodom and John Manders.

The former Miss Olson was graduated from Marquette University, Milwaukee, and is employed at Riverside Clinic, Menasha. Her husband is employed at Van Kauwenberg Construction, DePere. They will live in Appleton.

Do-it-yourselfers grow as dollar's value fades

More and more people are into do-it-yourself these days as one way of combating the high cost of living. The Labor Department reports that consumer prices rose 8.8 percent in 1973, the sharpest annual increase since 1947 when wartime controls were lifted and consumer demand sent prices up 9 percent for the year.

The Consumer Price Index at the end of last year was 138.5 against a base of 100 in 1967. What it means to consumers is that it now costs \$138.50 to purchase what would have cost \$100 in 1967.

In an effort to save on the costs of labor, many home owners are undertaking remodeling projects ranging from add-a-room to window replacement. The home-improvement market was estimated at more than \$22 billion in 1973 by the Bureau of Building Marketing Research.

Some homeowners approach the job of

replacing old windows with trepidation, feeling it can only be handled by an expert carpenter. But any experienced person who has successfully completed other jobs around the house should be able to finish a remodeling project of this kind.

When an old window is removed, there's a rough opening to be filled just as there is in new construction. In most cases, stock-sized windows to fit the opening can be purchased from local building supply dealers.

However, some carpentry work will be required if new windows are too small for the opening. If it's too wide, vertical trimmer studs will have to be installed to narrow the opening. If the original window is unusually tall, the opening can be shortened at the bottom with two-by-four framing, covered with plywood sheathing on the outside and with pieces of gypsum board inside.

Some quality windows have a factory-installed rigid vinyl flange around the outside of the frame with pre-drilled holes to simplify nailing. After the window is set in place, it is nailed at one corner. It is then squared and leveled before the rest of the nails are driven.

In addition to simplifying nailing, the vinyl flange eliminates the need for separate metal flashing to keep out weather. After the frame is secured, the gaps around it are filled in with shingles or siding.

A booklet detailing how to install wood windows is available free by writing to Andersen Corp., Dept. DYW, Bayport, Minn. 55003.

College Notes



STEVENS POINT — Mary Jo Garvey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Garvey, 1505 Riverdale Drive, and Suzanne Krueger, daughter of Mrs. Carl Krueger, route 3, both of Appleton, were among University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point students to receive scholarships from proceeds of a recent benefit ball sponsored by residents of Stevens Point. Eight young women received scholarships amounting to \$100.

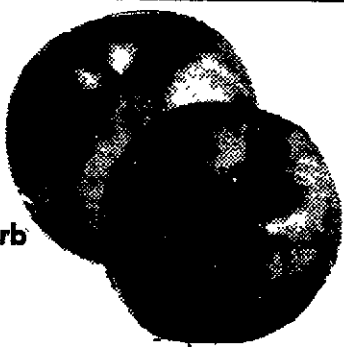
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Fashion Notes

by *Carol*



When fashion shopping . . . never look with disdain at clothing on a hanger. Try them on and THEN decide . . . It's dollars to doughnuts you'll be surprised at the result.

Generally speaking . . . slender girls tend to wear their dresses too large while their well-endowed sisters insist upon a too tight covering. Both of which are WRONG.

Did you know that if you buy pants with a good basic cut . . . you can use them casually or for evening. You can be casual with a smart T-shirt and dressed up for evening with a good looking silky shirt.

The very popular pant suit is here to stay . . . and has reached the point of being more classic than cliché. So be sure to give it the once, twice and maybe thrice over.

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Writer earns degree in new program

MENASHA — Dorothy Dalton has quietly but consistently pursued knowledge, espoused productivity and sought communication through poetry and prose for more than 40 years.

Saturday morning, the 58-year-old Menasha resident, who has been poetry editor for The Post-Crescent's View magazine since 1970, "put a period on the end of a lot of work" when she accepted her bachelor of arts degree from the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. And she did it just one year after enrolling in a degree-directed program.

Dalton's association with UWGB started early in 1973 when the institution's new University Without Walls (UWW) program began searching for applicants. The prime requirements for admission were a high degree of self-direction and motivation, the desire to earn a university degree, and the need to do work off campus.

Bonni Smith, a program adviser on the UWW staff, first interviewed the prospective student last summer. At that time, Dalton had published two books of poems and had her work published in more than 140 magazines and newspapers.

In addition, Dalton had won awards in a variety of national writing contests and had served for two years as a poetry judge in California and Illinois. She has been a prose judge for contests in Wisconsin and is serving as a judge for the Illinois Pen Women again this year.

"Here was someone who had been studying and doing creative things all of her life, who knew what she knew, but had nothing to measure it against," said Smith. "Since Dorothy wasn't familiar with the operation of a university, she didn't know that some of the things she had done had academic content. But the more we talked, the more we discovered things in her past that might be counted for university credit. And she provided the necessary documentation."

The Green Bay program advisor pointed out that all transfer credits and other academic credits must be evaluated by the registrar's office since the UWW degree is a regular B.A. or B.S.

Entrance requirements include a high school diploma or the passing of the high school equivalency exam.

In addition, in Dorothy's case, Bonni Smith saw the embodiment of what a UWW student should be: self-directed, highly motivated and able to work on her own.

Dorothy Dalton gives a good deal of credit for those qualities to her father, a New York City printer. The "self-educated armchair philosopher and writer of verse" had instilled in his daughter a love of books and writing. By her middle teen years she had

settled on writing as her life work. But, she also had become bored with an unstimulating school situation and dropped out of day high school.

At night school, however, she discovered "a whole new world. There were many refugees taking classes," Dalton recalls, "and some of them were highly educated and world-travelled people. Studying with them and learning their stories was an intriguing and challenging experience."

Although writing was to be her future, the young Dorothy Dalton found her material sustenance through other jobs. Early in World War II, she worked as a "librarian" at the New York Public Library, and over a period of five years she had developed an interest in the medical field by working in one-man doctor and dentist's offices.

In 1944, she enlisted in the Women's Army Corps in order to take advantage of training as x-ray technician. In fact, some of the recent student's science credits were satisfied by the training Dalton received while stationed with a WAC detachment connected with Fitzsimmons General Hospital, in Denver. She received her high school diploma while in service.

Dorothy met her future husband, Roy Kuehn, in California while stationed at San Luis Obispo. The couple soon moved to Menasha, where they have managed the Kuehn Signs business for 28 years. They have two daughters, Christine Kelly, a UW-Madison alumna, and Stephanie Kuehn, who earned her degree from UW-Oshkosh. Both women live in Chicago, but were in Green Bay Saturday morning, along with their father, to applaud as their mother accepted her first diploma in a formal graduation exercise. All other diplomas and credits had arrived in the mail over the years. "Kids who take graduation ceremonies for granted should know what a thrill this is for me," Dorothy commented.

The author continued her writing after marriage, "whenever I could, sandwiched between the children and the business" and went on with her education independently and in continuing education classes.

One class, the "Seminar for Women" program taught by Marge Engleman, director of adult education at UWGB, proved to be particularly significant.

"One day Marge admonished us to risk ourselves and see how things are. The 'risk yourself' phrase really struck home for me. And when I heard about UWW I said 'put my name on the list.'"

Dalton recalls thinking nothing would come of it. But then she was accepted for admission and credit for experience began stacking up. She found that her experience and participation in subjects taught at the school, such as transac-

tional analysis encounter groups, were considered for credit. But, Dorothy admitted the documentation was a lot of work. As most authors do, Dorothy kept much of her material in a file, but some had to be written for, and all had to be organized.

Peter Cooley, an associate professor at UWGB and himself a poet, was Dorothy's faculty sponsor in UWW. He gave her a substantial amount of equivalency credit for the work she had done in writing.

"I don't believe in giving credit for nothing," said Cooley. "Dorothy Dalton had already apprenticed herself to her writing and certainly deserved to have her work acknowledged."

Her UWW "learning contract" (an agreement stating the nature of the work to be done and means of accomplishing it) was directed heavily toward learning more about poetic technique through exploring syntactical possibilities, tonality, expansion of subject matter and rhetorical considerations. In addition, she contracted to study other poets' work and develop her skills at revising poetry. She also completed two Liberal Education Seminar classes.

Almost all of her work with Cooley was conducted by mail. The result of the intensive year of study, much of it during the wee morning hours, is a publishable book of more than 70 poems, including 30 new works and revisions of poems previously published.

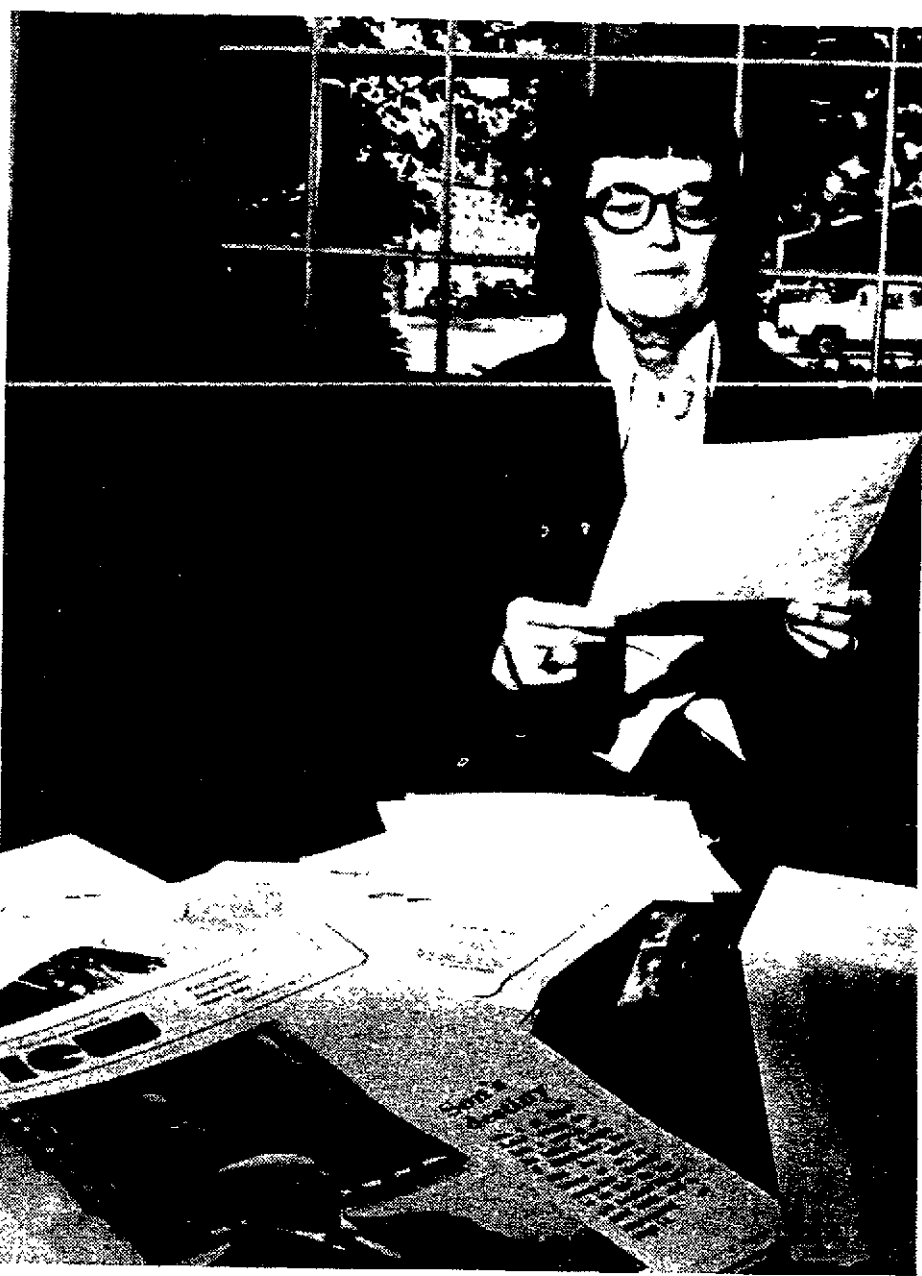
Dalton says: "I see much change in my work now. When you work by yourself you come to a certain plateau. Whatever it is you're doing may even be working well at that time. But when you have contact with someone who can ask you to try new approaches or experiments, it's like a new level opening up for you. I can feel it in myself. I've just taken off like a kite."

The author has continued her climb professionally while taking time to get a degree. In April, her second book of poetry, "Midnight, and Counting," was one of seven Wisconsin literary works nominated for the Council of Wisconsin Writers award.

That book is available by writing to Dorothy Dalton at 1125 Valley Road, Menasha, Wis. 54952. Price is \$2.25.

Her first book, published in 1967, "Poems" is now sold out of the first edition, but is available at local libraries. All of Dorothy's work has been published professionally in magazines or newspapers or by publishing houses. She made up her mind early in her career that she "would never publish her own work — ever!"

"My degree doesn't mean the work is over," Dorothy says. There's the new



Also a poetry editor

Dorothy Dalton, a Menasha poet, who is one of the first three graduates from the University Without Walls program, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, worked as poetry editor for The Post-Crescent's View magazine last week while waiting for formal graduation ceremonies Saturday morning. (Post-Crescent photo by Ralph Acker)

book of poems, entitled, "This Wooing of Strangers," to be offered for publication, the weekly poetry page to continue, "and perhaps time to start and finish the novel I've had in the back of my mind for the past 10 or 12 years."

The three graduates Saturday morning were from a class of 31, 16 of whom were women. Five members of the class

are from the Fox Valley area, and there will be an equal number in the UWW classes next year. Ages ranged in 1973 from 19 to 58, and 20 persons are over 25.

Persons interested in the UWW program should write to Dr. Carol Pollis or Bonnie Yordy Smith, University Without Walls, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay 54302.

Joan Fish Bishop gets Alumni Award

Career pioneer talks of options for women

BY EDITH BOCK
Post-Crescent staff writer

OSHKOSH — A modern pioneer in career services for women talked here last weekend of the options that have recently expanded opportunities and tapped new forces for social change.

Meeting Notes

HORTONVILLE — A pie and ice cream social is planned by the PTO for 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Hortonville Elementary School cafeteria. The agenda will include a musical program by students and election of officers for the 1974-75 school year.

love is ...



... cleaning the chandelier crystals together.

Joan Fiss Bishop, director of the Career Services Office at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. has spent her working life helping college trained women find meaningful roles as contributing members of society.

Her office, she said, was established at Wellesley almost a century ago because "it is important for us to help our graduates find suitable situations."

Women are doing all right in today's job market, she reported. "It isn't all coming up roses, but it's pretty good."

"Who could have foretold five years ago that this is where we would find ourselves now?" she wondered.

Until the 1960s there were great shortages in three fields: teaching, social work and library science, traditional careers for women, she continued. To meet the demand training institutions and employers made extraordinary accommodations.

The re-entry woman returned to the business world. Employers hired part-time people. Universities offered refresher courses. Arrangements were made for part-time work and study.

But the end of the baby boom coincided with an over supply of teachers, social workers, librarians. Qualified women were available for other positions, other training. The same accommodations made it possible.

The cause-conscious activist student of the 1960s, demanding changes in the social order, is an old model today, Mrs. Bishop indicated.

Many young women, and this is true of men, too, came to believe that change could be effected through administrative and management positions. They found that being within the organization at the administrative end of things, was another way to effect change.

One of the most encouraging aspects of the situation, she said, is that women have options to a degree that never existed before.

"It's important that women who want

to be in their homes with their children and contribute through community service may choose to do so. It's equally healthy that other women may choose another path without criticism."

Mrs. Bishop marvels at the changes in the past three or four years in the status of women's careers. "Companies which only a few years ago never considered women, now seek them. Women who would never have considered or tried for such employment are doing so. The interest on both sides is a phenomena of today."

A combination of many factors contributed to the change.

Mrs. Bishop talked of the affirmative action programs which "gave it a push because of legal requirements. There is the whole women's movement with its multiplicity of influences, probably the most important of which is consciousness raising of women to encourage them to think of doing things other than the traditional women's roles."

Most important, she said, "is the fact that enlightened management is thinking about able men and able women."

"I see evidence that they now believe change can be brought about through existing corporations that are important to the economy."

A similar change accounts, in part, she said, for the glut of applicants seeking admission to the law schools.

"Beginning about 1970 there was a rush to law schools. I think because young people thought this was a way to effect social change. Their motivation is

different. They don't necessarily want to be lawyers in the traditional sense but through the law to accomplish many things they feel can be done."

Mrs. Bishop spoke of a social worker who entered law school to increase her effectiveness in her chosen field. Another in data processing who, after 11 successful years, became interested in precedents in area computer usage.

Law schools which may choose 500 students from as many as 8,000 applicants are actively recruiting from qualified women, Mrs. Bishop reported.

Opportunities for women in administrative positions is a special interest of hers, Mrs. Bishop said. They are growing.

Some 150 colleges, she said, sent search committees to her office last year looking for qualified women for positions from college president and provost to academic deans.

"One of the most dramatic changes is that major companies are including women with recognized executive potential in their management training programs."

The major rubber companies, the engineering firms, the big conglomerates, banks are placing women in training programs for corporate positions.

"There is at least one woman in Bethlehem Steel's management training program."

There are changes to be seen, too, in the way young couples are ordering their lives, Mrs. Bishop said.

"Young people used to marry and he went on to school while she worked. It

didn't occur to her to continue her education. Now, they both apply for admission, scholarships, part-time jobs. Their big problem is a school with good programs in each of their chosen fields."

"Sometimes they agree to alternate in classroom and breadwinner roles, but she completes her education, too. That's a clearly evident trend."

"And family planning is very much in their thinking. Some young people don't see any obligation to have a child."

It would be sad, Mrs. Bishop said, for society to lose the community service of the bright and able women who formerly chose to be homemakers.

"So many innovative and important things have been accomplished by women through community service. Hopefully there will be others to take their places, or they will employ different structures that allow them to continue."

Mrs. Bishop thinks it is too soon to assess the effect of working women on the family unit.

"So much depends on the individuals and the individual family," she said. "It seems to me a warm, loving, and admiring relationship between parents and children can't be brought about just by a structure."

Mrs. Bishop who visits her family

home here several times a year, was in Oshkosh last weekend to accept the Distinguished Alumni Award of her alma mater, the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh. She holds a master's degree from Radcliffe.

It is fair to call her an authority in the field of women's career counseling, she admitted. "It's really an accident of time and a lot of luck," she explained.

After Radcliffe, she worked in a unique program at Syracuse University which exposed her to a wide variety of ethnic and adolescent problems.

When Harvard University's School of Business opened its doors to five selected women, she was one of them.

"It made us the marvel of the age," she recalls. "Mrs. Roosevelt invited us to lunch at the White House. Really, it made us very visible and brought many opportunities and experiences."

Of her own career, she said, "I like it. It couldn't have been livelier. I guess you can say I've enjoyed it thoroughly."

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Statistics prove need for Big Sister Program

BY SANDRA SHACKELFORD
Post-Crescent staff writer

Barbara Boudry scanned a list of statistics. Beneath them lay a human element too long ignored — girls. Futile attempts at organizing a Big Sister Program in the Fox Valley have fizzled after a few interest meetings in past years.

Boudry and other members of the newly organized steering committee of Big Sisters of the Fox Valley Region aren't about to let that happen again, they say.

Armed with a concise outline, Boudry pointed to Winnebago County census figures for 1970. There are over 2,000 female headed families with approximately 1,400 girls between the ages of 6 and 16. As divorce rates rise, so does that figure.

Oshkosh police statistics for 1973 found 115 girls under 18 involved in offenses. Forty-six were referred to court.

In Neenah girls under 18 were involved in 116 offenses in 1973. Fifty-one were referred through the court process.

Ninety-two girls under 18 were involved in offenses in Menasha with 22 being referred to court.

Court statistics for Winnebago County reveal that of a total of 664 juvenile cases, 188 girls appeared before the bench in Winnebago County.

Outagamie County findings were much the same. Approximately 906 families had female heads of households according to census information for 1970. At least 700 girls between the ages of 6 and 16 were products of these homes.

The problems are compounded by the number of families with solo male heads

of households.

Court statistics for Appleton in 1973 revealed that 375 girls under the age of 18 were involved in offenses, 230 of them under 16.

Girls were responsible for 22 per cent of the 1,701 juvenile offenses that occurred in the city last year.

"These figures document the need for a Big Sister Program," affirmed Boudry.

What is the Big Sister Program?

Boudry gave a general description. The Big Sisters Program is a voluntary program that provides social work techniques to assist an emotionally mature woman volunteer in developing a supportive friendship with one girl.

Through contact, visits and activities, the Big Sister helps the Little Sister develop personal identity, self-love and

inner security in being accepted. It is a one-to-one, individualized, voluntary relationship: One Big Sister to One Little Sister.

Emphasis is on preventive work with children who are found to be presenting beginning problems of disturbance, rather than rehabilitative work with delinquents or emotionally ill youth.

Objectives are: To establish a wholesome and beneficial individual relationship between a mature woman and a girl; to encourage in girls an interest and participation in social and cultural activities which will develop desirable social behavior and respect for self and others; to provide incentives for girls which will establish and maintain wholesome and healthful attitudes necessary to their development as productive and creative members of

society; to make a combined effort aimed toward the development of the individual to her fullest capacity for living a responsible, happy and healthy life; to encourage girls to become more aware of the progressively widening fields in education and job opportunities.

Heading the steering committee's list of priorities is funding. Financing the joint pilot project will call for contributions from concerned individuals and the business community.

Priority number two is actively involving more people in the program.

Once these two needs are met, the Big Sister Program will pair 25 matches in Winnebago County and 25 matches in Outagamie County. Little Sisters will be referred from various agencies, among them schools, the police department,

doctors, the departments of social services.

"We want to reach these girls before they get into trouble — before they get into the courts," Boudry emphasized.

"We're going to stress the single parent home where the full burden is on the mother," she explained, adding that often this woman is "overwhelmed and can't relate to each child individually."

Screening will be tight, cautioned Boudry.

The first requirement for Big Sisters is emotional maturity. They also must have at least three references.

"They're screened carefully to make sure they know the commitment that is involved."

Both Big and Little Sisters will have a private interview with a trained social

worker. Areas to be covered include hang-ups as well as interests, she continued.

"Will bad language upset them?" she cited as an example of attitudinal questions that could determine whether or not the Big Sister would be prepared for such a commitment.

"It will probably cut down on the applicants," Boudry said of the screening, "but we'll avoid disappointment on the part of the child who has had too many disappointments already."

Lengths of the one-to-one relationship will extend a year.

"So many kids are crying out for help and they end up in the courts, running away, on drugs."

"The main thrust of this program is to reach girls before they get into trouble into drugs."

Boudry sees the program as being "for someone who may need friendship or guidance — from someone who can give direction to a girl's life, someone who can listen."

"A lot of girls just drift through school and rush into marriage without being ready for life," she explained. "You don't necessarily buy her things," said Boudry of the role of a Big Sister. "You give her the quality of your time."

She lamented the plight of young people in general, girls in particular, who are paid attention to only after they get into trouble.

"Big Sisters will serve as a model — a symbol of a mature person who is happy with her life."

"All these young girls need is one person to say, 'You're O.K.' It could make the difference in their lives."

People interested in promoting the cause of young girls through the Big Sister Program may attend a 7 p.m., June 12 meeting at the Country Aire Club, 2311 W. Spencer St., Appleton.

Life style probed by police wives

Continued From Page 1

Interlaced with this problem is that of trying to plan family activities around a schedule that is constantly changing. Plans often have to be made well in advance, especially when a police family wants to gather with relatives or with "civilian" friends. It's often easier, Mrs. Roehl says, to do things with other police families. They are more willing to go out or to have a family get-together on a week night.

One of the problems that seems to affect all families is community insis-

tence that a policeman, his wife and their children be "super citizens," model human beings. Being a "cop's kid" can be a real frustration for a teen-ager.

Gene Jakabec, assistant director of the Jesuit seminary in Milwaukee, told the women at the Milwaukee conference that if the mother loves the children's father, the children will get security from this relationship. He urged that each child be given individual attention, be dealt with firmly but flexibly.

"Be frank with your children," he said, "be fond of them, and encourage them in strength. Love them for what they are."

The women themselves are constantly haunted by fear for their husbands' safety. Some never let a quarrel or angry word hang in the air, believing that situations such as these could cause judgment errors that might jeopardize husbands' lives.

Heading the list of life style difficulties, however, is a hurdle that's often next to impossible to solve. Edward Krueger, an instructor in the police science department at Fox Valley Technical Institute, who himself was a policeman for seven years, says policemen are cautioned not to talk about specific arrests or cases with anyone. This includes their wives. The possibility that facts uncovered through investigation might spread across a community and cause a case to be lost as a result is ever-present in the police officer's mind. Embarrassment to citizens could result if he openly discusses people to whom he's issued traffic tickets. He must remember at all times that he is hired by the community to see that laws are upheld.

But Krueger believes that wives can and should be allowed to become familiar with their husbands' jobs. Police officers could explain what they do during their eight-hour shifts; they could explain how they deal with people and why they act as they do.

Part of the surfacing of the police wives problems, Krueger says, lies with

the women's movement and its probing of women's roles. Police wives want to know more about what is expected of them and why.

The lack of communication that often exists between a police officer and his wife is an outgrowth of the way he is trained to perform. Krueger reflects that these men deal with the "cesspool" problems of our society. They are told not to show emotion regardless of what they see or what they must do as they walk their beats, ride patrol cars, investigate crimes.

Krueger maintains and research has proved that after just so much of this kind of dehumanization, an officer starts to carry his stoicism over into family life.

"While the segment of society an officer usually deals with is actually a minority, he soon sees this minority as a majority simply because these are the people he confronts daily."

"It isn't long before he starts questioning his values and in a way becomes somewhat of a victim of his own environment."

There is hope among some of the local wives that there will be more seminars, even classes, geared especially to them and their search for a more satisfying life style. A state-wide auxiliary has become another possibility that could bring more communication for the women.

This spring as a class of police recruits was about to graduate from the Police Academy at Fox Valley Technical Institute, wvs and girl friends of class members were invited to the school the final day for a four-hour session. In this time period, focus was placed on problems the women would face when the men actually began working. Krueger found the women open, entering the discussion and asking questions about changes they could expect and why they would occur.

Appleton Police Wives Auxiliary has already suggested a daylong seminar in the fall not only for themselves but for all interested police wives in the area. Just this past week they had an indepth session with Police Chief E.O. Wolff and Krueger fielding questions. There is some consideration being given to a regular class to be held at Fox Valley Technical Institute.

Both would afford the wives opportunities to air frustrations, learning to accept some and to change others.

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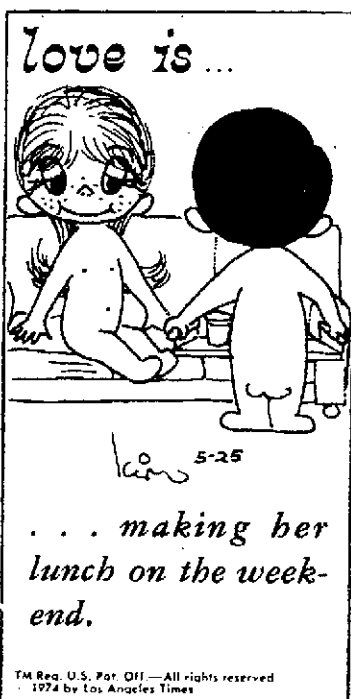


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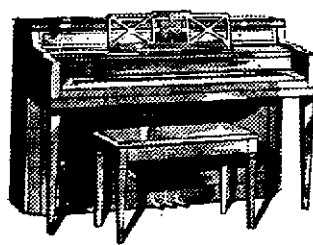
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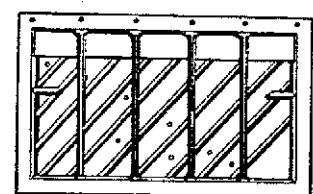
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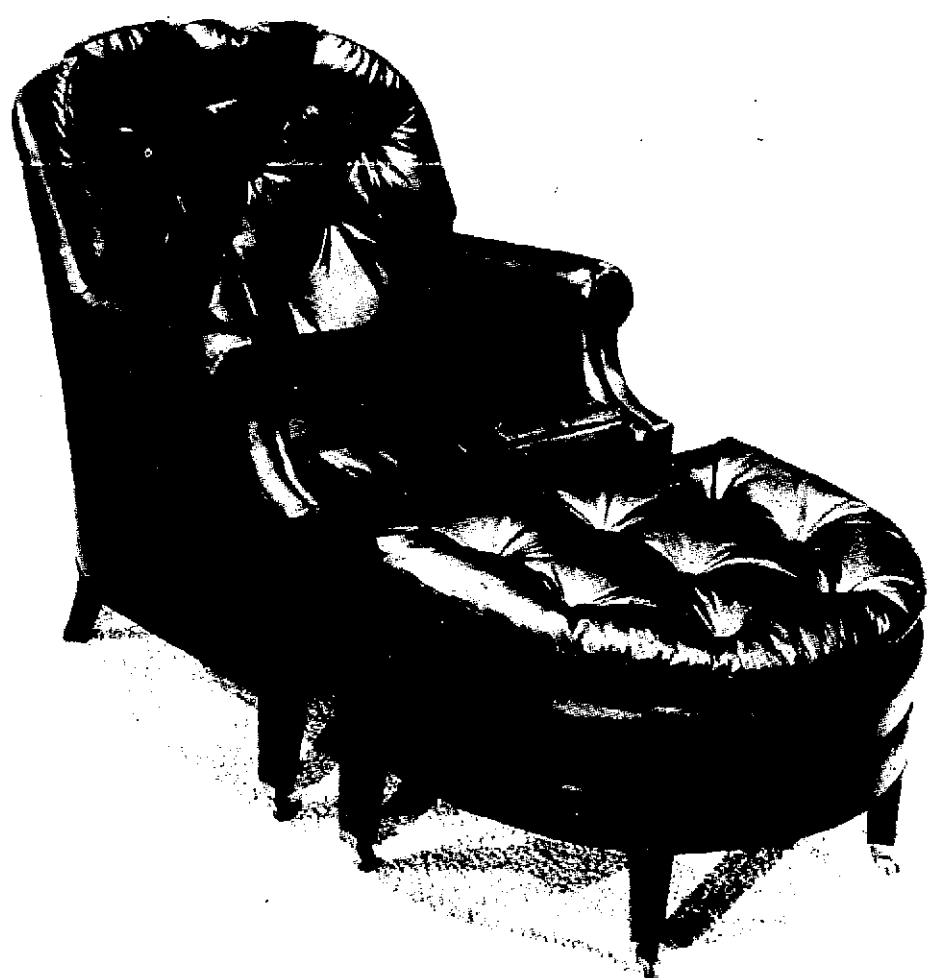
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Teens 'Sew For Profit'

BY FRANCES DIETRICH

This column is an open door to some of the nicest people who have a mutual interest in fabric. It is heartwarming to learn of the frequency in which sewing skills are used to benefit others. This personal, creative form of expression conveys something special when a daughter makes a three-piece outfit for her mother's birthday, a friend sews for a friend, a mother makes clothes for her son at college and when thousands more share sewing with those they love.

It is also inspiring to learn about projects such as "Sew for Profit." A letter from a reader in Port Angeles, Wash., told about a friend, Norma Sandison, home economics teacher in Port Angeles High School, who "is fantastic with kids." In a telephone interview, Mrs. Sandison explained that the "Sew for Profit" course is part of a new national concept to make home ec courses gainful as well as to educate about child care, grooming and cooking.

The two-hour, five-day-a-week course provides work experience during school hours. Simultaneously, it yields an income and prepares the student for an occupation such as self-employed dressmaker, clothing repair and alterations, clerk in a fabric department or in ready-to-wear.

The community is represented by a volunteer advisory board and by businessmen and women who take part in class instruction from their experiences as retailers, tailors, dressmakers.

It is clear, however, in spite of Mrs. Sandison's insistence in negating her own role in the success of "Sew for Profit," that her leadership, enthusiasm and interest in each student have made a great contribution.

She spoke spiritedly about the lone young man among 14 girls in one semester, who gained the skill and confidence to make men's coats for a

wedding party. After graduation from high school, he works for a drycleaner and has earned a reputation for expert alterations, mending and lace repair.

After three years, townspeople look upon Mrs. Sandison's students as excellent resources for having a coat relined, hems sewed, mending done or clothing made such as wedding gowns, formal or bowling shirts. The students also make articles on consignment to gift shops, such as a child's crayon apron, wall caddy for sewing supplies, round terry dish towels and head scarfs.

The wind scarf is their most popular gift item. A 24-inch square of tricot is folded in half. A nine-inch diagonal cut is made at one end and seamed. The other end is folded over twice to make a five-eighths inch tunnel for narrow lingerie elastic. Ends of the elastic are sewed together. When worn, the diagonal end is pulled through the shirred circle. It can be made in any lightweight, drapable fabric.

Mrs. Sandison devotes a tremendous amount of time to supervision of work and seeking out quality fabric at bargain prices. Every night on her way home, she visits fabric shops looking for sales and seeking out specials; seldom pays more than \$1 a yard for fabric, often less, so that the students can make a profit.

Articles, which I purchased, were expertly sewed and an accompanying photo showed attractive girls enjoying their class work. But the most beautiful thing about this project is the involv-

ment of adults with young people who want to make a place for themselves after high school graduation within the framework of what their own town has to offer. This community project is led by a woman who is sensitive to the needs of youth.

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Anonymous, as adapted for people with emotional problems.

Al-Anon will meet at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday at 110 N. Durkee St., as they do every Wednesday morning. Preschool children are welcome.

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Sixteen-year-old Gary has had more than his share of trouble. An extremely chaotic background, coupled with a lack of parental stimulation and guidance, have caused this young man many difficulties.

Gary does not always use his abilities, but the potential is there. It needs to be properly channeled as Gary needs to prove he can function well in school as well as in a home situation.

A somewhat passive boy, Gary tends to depreciate himself and has difficulty expressing himself. He is becoming more anxious about himself and his future and is beginning to turn inward.

Gary's past and present situation indicates the need for warmth, security, understanding and acceptance on the part of potential foster parents.

Anyone wishing more information regarding Gary or the foster home program may contact Kay Leonhardt, Resource Developer, 1181 Western Ave., P.O. Box 3730, Green Bay, Wis., or call 494-9641.



Erma Bombeck

Extra child stacks the vote

Since 1968, there has been a dramatic decrease in big families. Today 48 per cent say 2.1 children is the ideal family.

Where does that leave me? Somewhere between the propagation of the faith, the population explosion and 1.1 surplus kid at my dinner table.

And don't think I haven't paid dearly for my 1.1 overflow. To begin with, he fouled up the family vote. We used to vote even, at two-all, which left some room for persuasion. Since he arrived, my husband and I haven't won a decision in 15 years. Whether it is a vote on a vacation site, what TV show we are going to watch, or whether or not parents are to be impeached, the vote is always the same: Kids, 3-Parents, 2.

I am not being dramatic when I say this is a two-child-geared society. If the Good Lord had meant for people to have more than two children, he would have put more than two windows in the back seat of the car. We once threatened to put one on the front fender and the other two cried because they each wanted one.

A popsicle can only be divided two ways. There are two pairs of shoelaces in a package, so that one child always goes around with gym shoes that flop off his feet when he walks. There are only four chairs to a dinette set (so that one never matches) and four breakfast sweet rolls to a package.

We always had one too many for a rowboat, and when we rode the Ferris wheel, it was two to a seat and the odd one always rode alone like an only child.

Few people realize this, but did you know that a No. 2 can of fruit cocktail contains only two maraschino cherries? This means when you divide two maraschino cherries among three children, two are happy and the other one runs right out and retains F. Lee Bailey to right a cherry custody suit.

Chores are geared toward two-one washes dishes and the other dries, but what does the third child do? He becomes a useless bum and grows up to steal hubcaps.

Bunk beds come in twos. There are two sinks to a bathroom, two Hostess

Twinkies to a package and free circus tickets come in pairs.

I mentioned this to the kids the other night and half-kiddingly said, "You know what this means, don't you? One of you has to go. Just for kicks, let's take a vote on it."

When the votes were counted, it was 4-1. I had been phased out of the family. Somehow, I expected more from a full-grown man who has his own car window.

(Copyright, 1974)

Custom-look

Decals, cut-outs of fabric or wall-coverings — and other appliques — can turn the simplest solid-color window shade into a custom-look coordinate for room decor.

College Notes



STEVENS POINT — Paul Rahn, son of Carl Rahn, 2305 N. Superior St., Appleton, was cited as the best senior in the area of analytical chemistry during annual awards sponsored by the chemistry department at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

paper at the University of Wisconsin Stevens Point.

STEVENS POINT — Noreen Monte, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Vandenberg, 526 Camilla Lane, route 4, Appleton, has been appointed design assistant for "The Painter," the student news-

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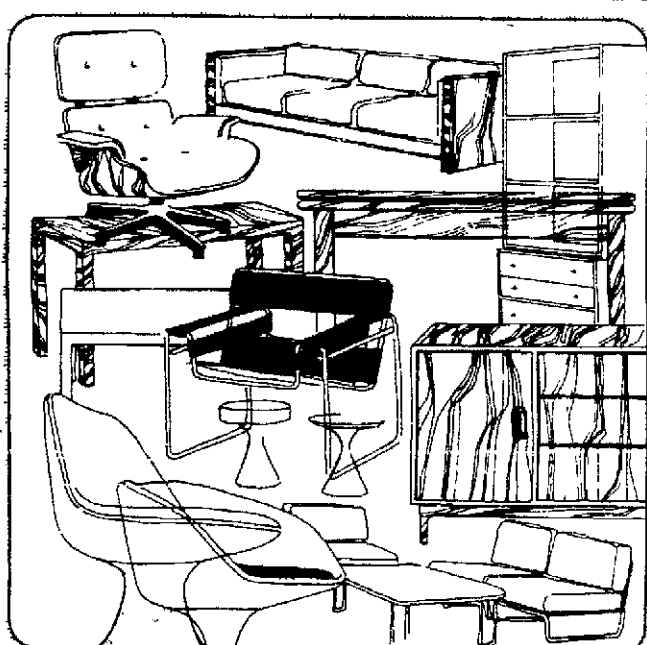
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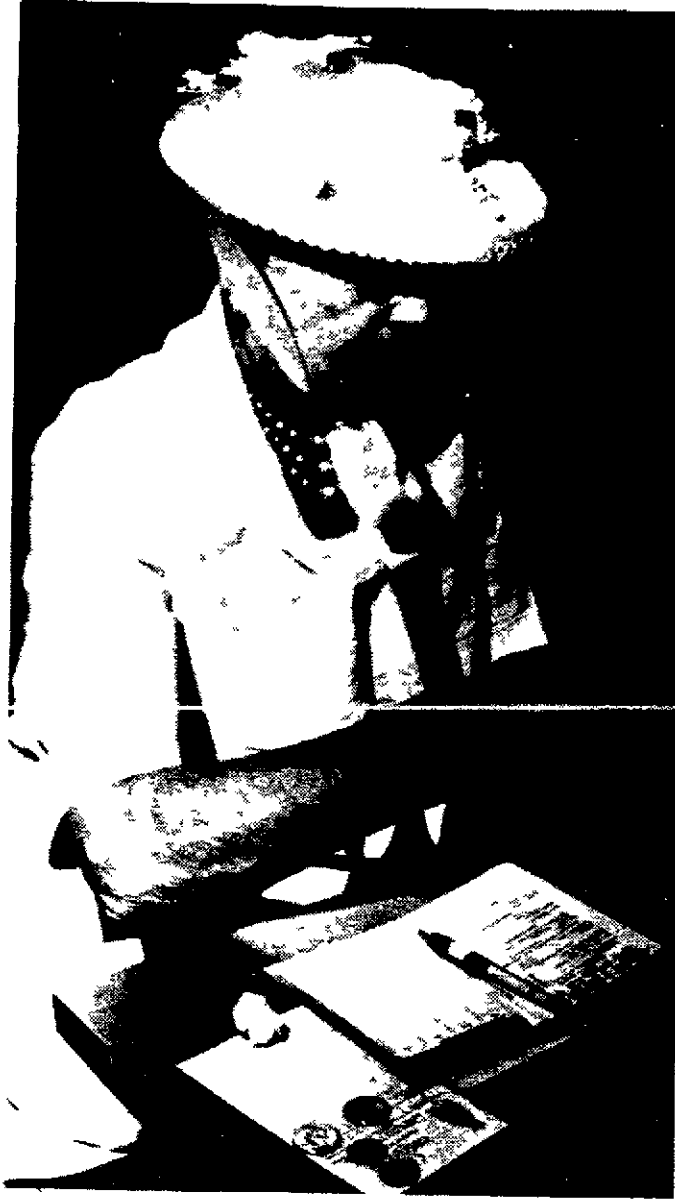
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Great hand

Above, Mrs. Elsie Bartsch scans her hand beneath an old chapeau she created years earlier at the vocational school. She was one of the many members of the Appleton Vocational Homemakers Club attending Wednesday's dessert and card party at Gimbels Forum Restaurant. Members were instructed to wear a hat — any hat — old or new. The head-topping variety ranged from the ridiculous to the sublime. Flowers, net and straw seemed to be the main ingredient of homemaker creativity.

Bonnets prevail at party

Vintage hat

At right, Mrs. William Brost wore the oldest hat of them all to Wednesday's dessert and card party. Her's was a vintage 90-year-old straw tied with humor under her chin. (Post-Crescent photos by Ralph Acker)



Serious business

Playing cards was serious business for Mrs. Gus Schroeder.



Women in real estate on a par with men

AP Newsfeatures

The other day I was present at a discussion that started innocently enough with unanimous agreement on how much more it costs to buy a house these days.

What changed the discussion into an argument was one person's comment that she thought a woman was more capable of selling a house than a man. A woman, she asserted, is less aggressive and therefore less likely to turn off a prospective buyer. A male real estate salesman, according to his own experience in recently shopping for and finally purchasing a house, tended to oversell, emphasizing and re-emphasizing the good points of a house and ignoring the bad points.

"Are you telling me," asked one of the men in the group, "that women are more honest in selling — that they actually call attention to the weaknesses of a house?"

"No," was the reply, "but neither do they deliberately fail to mention them. Why, the president of the National Association of Realtors said just a few days ago that women know better than

men whether traffic patterns in a house are good, whether either a kitchen has an efficient layout, whether a laundry is conveniently located, whether there's enough closet space and dozens of other things that really are important after a family has moved into a house."

(A later check showed that the statement was made by a woman, Mrs. Angelina Kopka, who is president of the Women's Council of NAR.)

One of the other men present said

that any male real estate salesman worth his salt would take the time and trouble to learn all about floor plans and other vital details before he actually began selling houses and thus would be on a par with any woman who might know these things before her entry into the real estate field. Besides, he said, men have greater knowledge about aspects of construction than women do.

After about half an hour of arguments, someone said to me:

"Andy, you're always writing about houses. What's your opinion?"

"I can't see where sex has anything

to do with it," I replied, placing myself securely on the fence. Then I added: "But you might be interested to know that the two most recent houses we bought were sold to us by women."

(For those who do it themselves around the house, Andy Lang's handbook, "Practical Home Repairs," will prove invaluable. It can be obtained by sending \$1 to this newspaper at Box 5, Teaneck, N.J. 07666.)



Ann Landers

Customs change with time

Dear Ann Landers: I was surprised at your response to the man in Oklahoma who wanted to be buried in his 1937 Dodge. You said, "If that's what you want, I hope you get it."

You must be just as nutty as he is. Don't you know we are running out of ground? There isn't enough room for people, much less a 1937 Dodge. Get with it, Granny. —A Realist

Dear R: I checked with Rosehill Cemetery in Chicago (founded 150 years ago) and they have enough ground to last for at least another 100 years. (Of course, they've been burying people out there for cars.)

Atlanta, however, is getting into high-rise mausoleums, which is another way to go, if you'll pardon the expression.

The ultimate solution could be cremation, although some religious groups are opposed to it. Time alters customs, however, and it may well alter this one.

Dear Ann Landers: A word to "Unhappy Grandma" who was disappointed because, when she and Gramps stopped bringing gifts every time they visited the grandchildren (three times a week), the kids acted let down and ignored them.

Should Pavlov scold his dog for drooling on the laboratory floor when he hears the bell ring? Of course not. The dog has been conditioned to respond to the stimulus of the ringing bell which was followed by delicious food.

Small children are smarter than dogs. When they have been conditioned to expect a gift every time Grandma and Gramps show up, it's only natural that they are disappointed when suddenly the gift-giving stops.

The habit was a poor one to get into, but once started I don't agree that it should be continued to "insure a warm welcome."

Instead, why not sit the children down and tell them what it was like to be a child in "the olden days" — some 50 or 60 years ago. Children find such stories fascinating, and they will get a great deal more out of real life stories than the toys that end up in the trash can before the week is out. —Been There

Dear B: Right you are. I've been there, too.

Dear Ann Landers: I am considering marrying a widower. Question: Should I be asked to move into his home as long as it is furnished with his dead wife's furniture, silver, dishes and linen? I've already told my intended that I'd feel uncomfortable in those surroundings. He says I'm crazy and insists that everything be left exactly as it was when his first wife was alive.

I have some lovely things of my own, but he doesn't want them in his home because it might "spoil the looks of the place."

Another problem: He refuses to be pinned down to any specific time for supper. "I'll be there when I get there," is the way he put it.

I told him I like to cook tasty meals, and I need to know when to expect him. His answer was, "I don't mind eating cold food."

What do you think, Ann? —Undecided

Dear Un: I think you need this man for a husband like a giraffe needs a strep throat. There are worse things than being single, dearie, and if you

marry this bird, you'll find out what they are.

What's prudish? What's O.K.? If you aren't sure, you need some help. It's available in the booklet "Necking and

Petting—What Are the Limits?" Mail your request to Ann Landers, P.O. Box 3346, Chicago, Ill. 60654, enclosing 50 cents in coin and a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope. (Copyright 1974)

Salads — a thing of beauty

By TOM HOGE

AP Newsfeatures Writer

More and more people, refusing to pay current prices for meat, are skipping it for lunch at least and turning to hearty salads.

A vegetable salad garnished with hard-boiled eggs can not only be a thing of beauty, but it can hold you up until dinner. For the really furnished eater, salads made from filling vegetables with a little cheese on the side can help one go the distance.

Cold vegetables that have not been overcooked are rich in vitamins and other benefits. And what more magnificent sight to behold than a dish highlighted with golden carrots, deep purple beets and scarlet radishes?

The famed food writer, James Beard, once remarked that the art of vegetable cookery has been sadly neglected in most of the world's cuisines. The English overcook them, the Americans use little imagination in choosing greens and the Latins ignore them.

In salads, vegetables tend to be at their best, because even Western cooks usually serve them raw, or cooked just long enough to preserve the bright colors.

Historians tell us that the salads our forefathers ate were usually just herbs or plants dressed with a little salt and served raw. In fact, the name "salad" is said to derive from sal, Latin for salt.

Salads may have started out on a simple scale but over the years they have expanded to include a wide variety of ingredients such as fruit, vegetables, herbs, cheese and eggs, as well as meat and fish. They run from a simple bunch of lettuce leaves with vinegar dressing to an elaborate chef's

special with cheese, ham, turkey breast, anchovies, hard-boiled eggs and assorted greens. But that has no place in a column dealing with money saving.

Here is a rib-sticking salad that won't bankrupt you:

- 4 ounces green cut beans
- 4 ounces cauliflower
- 4 ounces beets
- 4 ounces peas
- 2 ounces chopped celery
- 1 cup canned garbanzo beans, drained (optional)
- 1 ounce parsley
- 2 eggs hard-boiled
- 2 tablespoons wine vinegar
- 1 lemon
- 2 egg yolks, raw
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 2 green onions
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon sugar

Cook first 4 vegetables till just done and cut up with celery, garbanzos, chopped parsley and sliced eggs. For dressing, chop onions, mix with vinegar, lemon juice, salt, sugar and egg yolk, adding olive oil. Pour over vegetables and mix well before serving.

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Satellite to boost TV education

EDITOR'S NOTE — Education and health services in remote areas of America will get a boost this summer from a new eye in the sky — the world's first TV education satellite. ATS-6 will be an orbiting marvel, beaming programs to special television receivers in rough mountain terrain.

BY HOWARD BENEDICT
AP Aerospace Writer

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — The world's first "education satellite" will begin next month beaming televised health and training programs to doctors and school teachers in rural areas of Appalachia, the Rocky Mountain states and Alaska.

This orbiting marvel, scheduled for launching from Cape Canaveral May 30, is called ATS-6, for Applications Technology Satellite. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration describes it as "the most versatile, powerful and unique communications spacecraft ever developed."

It is the first satellite ever built to beam signals directly to individual television sets equipped with special receivers. Communications satellites now in operation relay to ground stations which cost millions to build. The signals are fed over land lines or microwave.

ATS-6 initially will be positioned in stationary orbit 22,300 miles above the Galapagos Islands in the eastern Pacific. From here it will be able to "view" the entire continental United States and Alaska.

Soon after the satellite is on station, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in cooperation with other government agencies, will begin the Health-Education Telecommunications (HET) experiment. It will pioneer delivery of high quality education and health services to remote areas, where mountainous terrain makes normal TV reception difficult or impossible.

Equipment includes an ordinary TV set, a converter and a simple antenna. It will cost about \$3,000 for each of the 300 receiving sites. Most will be placed in schools and medical centers. The main broadcast points for sending programs up to the satellite are at Rosman, N.C., for Appalachia; Denver, Colo., for the Rockies, and Fairbanks for Alaska.

Four voice channels will accompany each color television signal, so a viewer will be able to select between English, Spanish or one of several Indian or Eskimo dialects.

Professionals and volunteers — counselors, doctors, teachers and others — will assess the programs and determine if a satellite system is a feasible way to get educational information to and from people in isolated areas.

In five Appalachian states — Alabama, Maryland, New York, Tennessee and Virginia — the emphasis will be on teacher education. Elementary school teachers in 15 communities, three in each state, will be offered two graduate level, three-credit courses.

Starting in September, about 4,900 junior and senior high students in 56 rural Rocky Mountain communities will receive programs in career education via the satellite. The programs will be broadcast each school day from Denver to the schools for 35 minutes.

The communities are in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

In Alaska, the thrust will be on developing better ways for that state's far-flung communities to communicate with one another.

Alaska has 265 communities scattered over 571,065 square miles, and two-thirds of them can't be reached by railroad or highway. Isolation and many languages and dialects make communication and concerted action among people difficult.

Each week, the satellite will broadcast to 18 villages a series called "Alaska Native Village." It will feature such concerns as land claims, pipeline impact and Alaskan culture and art. There also will be instructional programs in language development, health education, early childhood education and teacher training.

Alaska will be the site of major health information experiments to be conducted with ATS-6, expanding a program that has been under way for three years with the earlier ATS-1 satellite.

Since 1971, the less-sophisticated ATS-1 has linked consulting physicians in the central Alaskan city of Tanana with native health aides in 26 remote villages. They consult by voice, because ATS-1 has no television capability.

ATS-6 will introduce "telemedicine" to the program, providing visual as well as voice contact to health aides who get 16 weeks' training and then set off with basic drug and first aid kits to treat people of their villages. It will permit a faraway physician to see and talk with a patient. Specialists in Fairbanks and Anchorage will be available

for consultation.

A health program is planned using ATS-6 to determine the feasibility of instructing medical students in states without medical schools. It will involve faculty at the University of Washington Medical School in Seattle and students and faculty at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks.

The Veterans Administration also will use ATS-6 for 2½ hours a week to determine if a satellite medical exchange program can be developed. The experiment will involve 10 VA hospitals in Appalachia. Audiences will include physicians, dentists, registered nurses, nursing assistants, patients and families of patients.

After one year in orbit, NASA will maneuver the satellite into stationary orbit over Kenya, East Africa. From this outpost, ATS-6 will be able to transmit to all of India.

India's Space Research Organization will use the satellite four hours a day to demonstrate the potential value of a direct broadcast TV system for education in rural and remote regions.

Programs stressing improved farming techniques, family planning and hygiene, school instruction and occupational skills will be transmitted to TV sets in 5,000 communities in seven Indian states.

The receiver used in India will cost about \$600 apiece. Each will consist of a TV set, a converter and an antenna made of chicken wire.

A joint NASA-Indian team will assess the technical and social impact of the program for a year, looking to the future, when India plans to develop its own satellite. The information also will be used to aid other developing countries, such as Brazil, which are considering similar education projects.

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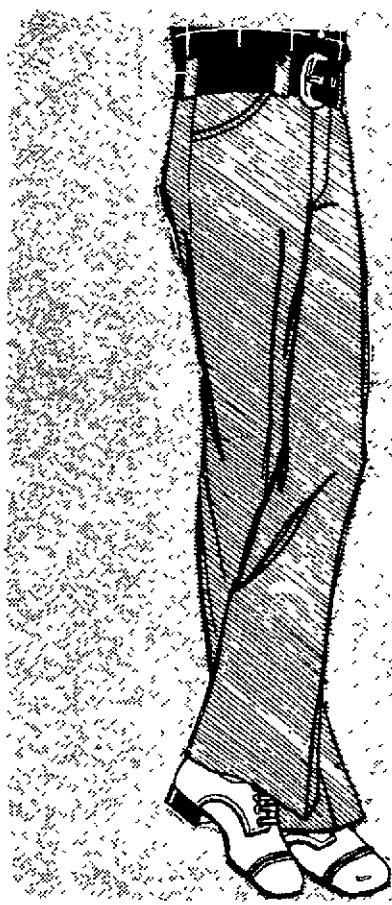
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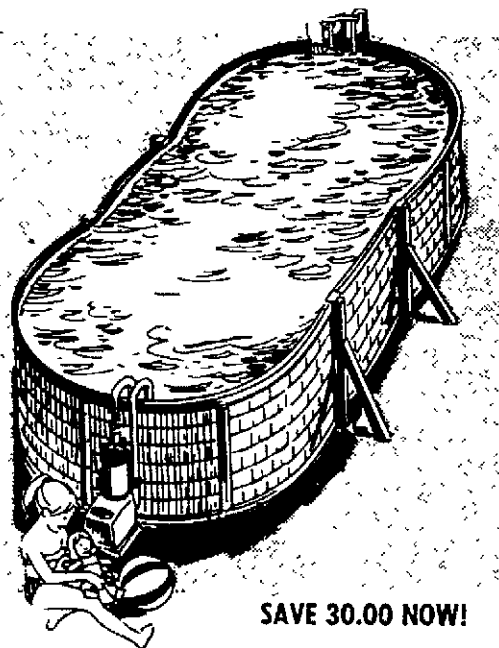
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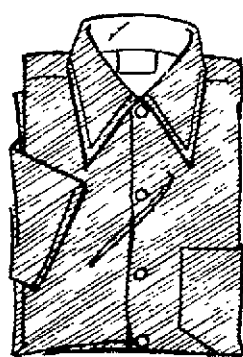


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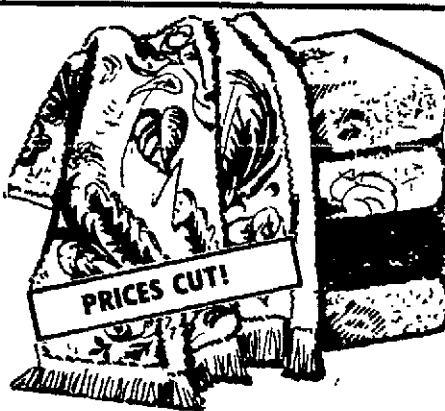
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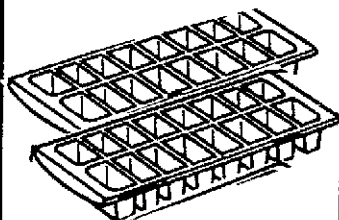


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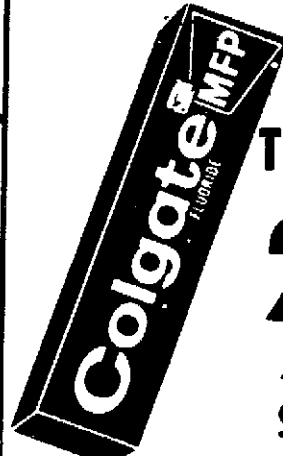


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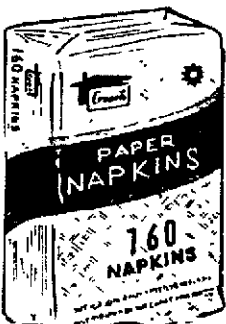
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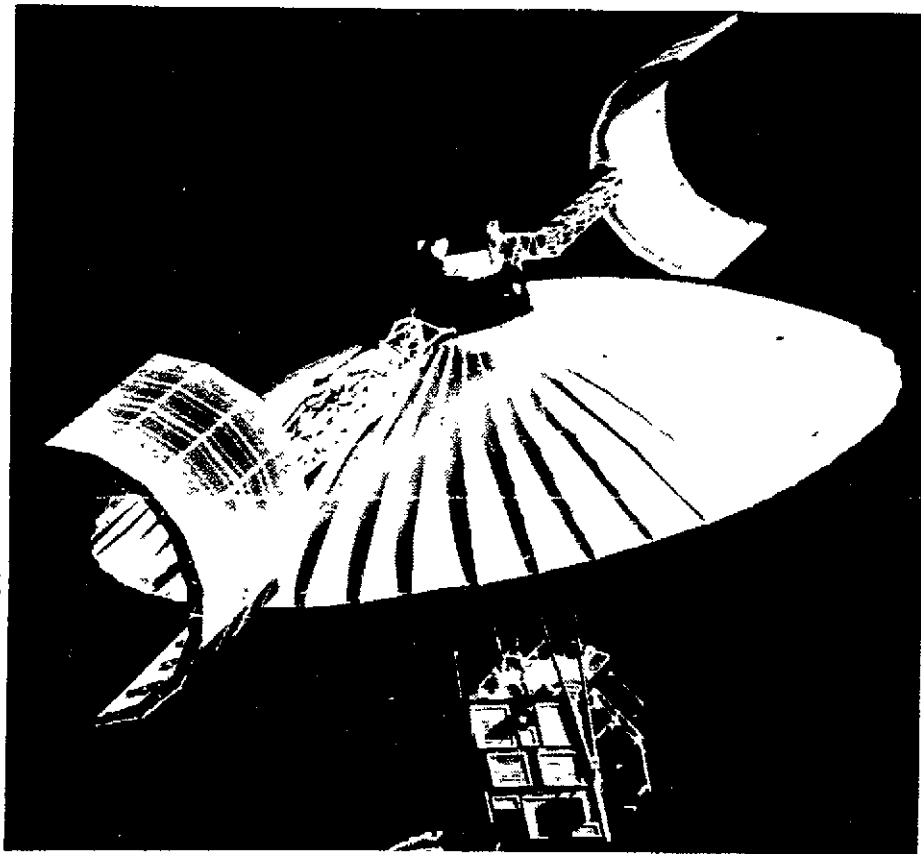
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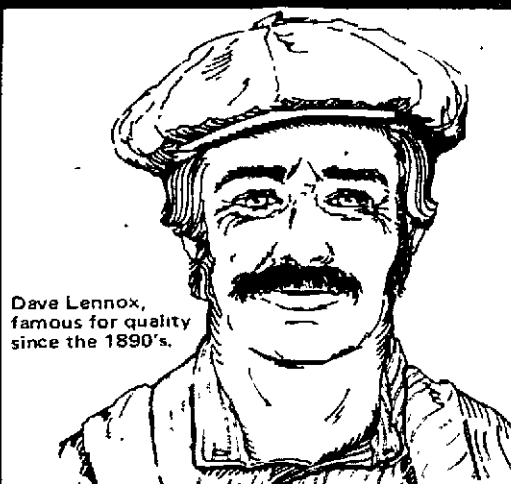
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Orbiting marvel

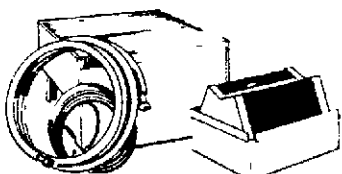
This drawing shows the ATS-6 (for Applications Technology Satellite) which will beam signals from an orbit over the eastern Pacific directly to TV sets in Appalachia, Rocky Mountain states and Alaska. A year later, it will be moved to a spot over Kenya, Africa, to beam signals to India. (AP Newsfeatures Photo)



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Bingo enthusiasts

Two Menomonee Falls residents, Mary Schneider and Jerry Schmidtke, listen intently as the caller recites a number Friday during Wisconsin's first evening of legalized

bingo. The event was sponsored by the Falls Knights of Columbus, which was granted the first license, and the proceeds go to a retarded youngsters cause. (AP Wirephoto)

North, South Korea's talk of peace, war as tensions began to rise

By JOHN RODERICK
Associated Press Writer

TOKYO (AP) — Nearly 21 years after an uneasy armistice, North and South Korea talk darkly of another war and at the same time of peaceful reunification.

After a considerable period of calm beginning in 1971, tensions between the neighbors have shot up as a result of sporadic ground, naval and air incidents, the latest a May 5 North Korean antiaircraft attack against two U.S. Army helicopters.

Despite these belligerent gestures, the unification teams plan yet another meeting — their 11th — in June.

This Alice-in-Wonderland state of affairs began in September, 1971 when, at the peak of the worldwide movement toward East-West detente, the Red Cross societies of the two halves of Korea met to examine the possibility of reunions for the thousands of Korean families divided by the 1950-53 war.

Nor long afterward it was disclosed that high South Korean officials had appeared secretly in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang to begin reunification talks. Once the shock wore off, the Southerners complacently accepted the later presence of ranking North Koreans in their capital.

In nearly three years of conversation, however, neither the humanitarian nor the political promises of those early days have been fulfilled.

The reasons are deep-grained suspicion on both sides and a wide gulf yet to be bridged over how to achieve the unification goal.

The North wants it to be accomplished in big leaps forward, with a large North-South conference to kick it off. The South says this would be unworkable and proposes instead a step-by-step procedure beginning with small concessions.

The two ideas moved toward an international confrontation in last year's United Nations General Assembly session when the South asked that both Koreas be admitted to the world body. The North countered by proposing that a unified delegation take the Korean seat. The big-nation sponsors of the two Koreas averted a showdown by voting to leave the question to be worked out by Seoul and Pyongyang.

The unification talks brought about a truce in the name-calling and relative quiet in the sputtering military confrontation by both sides.

But in March of 1973, the military calm was broken by the killing, by North Korean fire, of two South Koreans replacing markers in the demilitarized zone not far from the 38th Parallel.

Then in February of this year North Korean gunboats sank a South Korean fishing vessel with 12 men aboard and captured another with 14.

Despite repeated demands, the North has failed so far to release the men or disclose whether there were survivors. It has charged the fishermen were in reality spies with a mission to gather intelligence through Northern seamen codenamed "Crab" and "Cuttlefish."

These events, and hundreds of smaller ones, have contributed to the mounting uneasiness. But compared to the years

following the armistice, and the year immediately before the rapprochement, the tempo of military incidents has fallen off sharply.

The United Nations Command reports that from May 15, 1973 to April, 1974, there have been 4,807 North Korean violations of the armistice agreement, including 10 sea violations. No deaths were listed in that period.

The North, in a separate report, says the South committed 16,200 armistice violations, among them 210 naval espionage missions in 1973, with no fatalities mentioned.

In 1970, the year before the rapprochement, 46 North Koreans and 16 South Koreans were killed.

The propaganda truce flickered out in the summer of 1973 after South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae-chung was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel room and forcibly returned to Seoul.

The incident, carried out, said the North Koreans, by agents of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency, brought about a temporary halt in the unification talks.

President Chung Hee Park's most vocal critic, Kim was outside Korea when Park imposed martial law in October 1972. Kim elected to stay abroad rather than risk, as many of his opposition colleagues at home had done, going to jail.

A man whose economic policies helped build up an average 10 per cent growth rate in the South's Gross National Product, Park over the months has showed himself peculiarly sensitive to criticism both home and abroad.

In power since the military coup which overthrew South Korea's last civilian government in 1961, Park subsequently pushed through decrees, and a new constitution, which gave him a chance to rule for life.

Criticism of this move, he announced, would be met with heavy prison terms, even death. Almost automatically, those arrested and sentenced through secret courts-martial were labelled Communists.

Backed by an army of 600,000, an intelligence network of thousands, and a tough police force, Park was in apparently firm control in the spring of 1974.

His critics soon found themselves behind bars.

Politically there seemed little to distinguish the South from the Communist North. In both places, parliament had been reduced to a rubber stamp body, the press muzzled, and opposition in any form crushed.

A single party and a single individual held power in Pyongyang and in Seoul.

One of the chief differences between the two regimes is economic. In the North, the economy was state-run, in the South, the accent remained on free enterprise.

For Park, the future appeared to lie in gaining absolute economic superiority over the North.

"If the disparity in economic growth between South and North is maintained for five or six years," wrote Shin Sangcho, a pro-government professor, "South Korea will be in an absolutely

superior position over North Korea, as in the case of West Germany over East Germany."

To avoid such a calamity, he continued, North Korean chief Kim Il-sung must dramatically cut national defense expenditures and move to an open society to permit the import of foreign capital and know-how.

"However," said Shin, "the one-man political system of Kim Il-sung is certain to crumble if he takes such measures. Therefore, Kim Il-sung is trying to alleviate the frustration of the people by creating tension as a means to solve this predicament."

In spite of this prediction, the North already seemed to have embarked on a more liberal import program. A Japanese trade mission reported in late April, after a visit to Pyongyang, that Ford Mustangs and European sports cars were running around the North Korean capital and that goods were on sale in airport shops for yen, dollars, pounds, francs and marks.

The production of consumer goods is up and prices down, the delegation said, and moves toward greater trade with the West have been stepped up.

Another pro-government intellectual, Cho Chae-gwan, theorizes that the North expected that serious political confusion would result in South Korea as the North-South unification dialogue progressed.

When it failed to do so, he added, Kim Il-sung resorted to a strategy of promoting political confrontation in the South while building up his own military strength.

Key primary votes near

Arkansas voters decide this week whether to give Sen. J. W. Fulbright the Democratic nomination for his sixth term or to replace him with Gov. Dale Bumpers, a political unknown four years ago.

In the nation's other state primaries Tuesday, Oregon's 73-year-old Wayne Morse is trying to win the Democratic nomination to the Senate seat he lost six years ago in the general election, and Kentucky's Republican Sen. Marlow Cook faces token opposition for renomination.

Most Arkansas observers predict a close race between Fulbright and Bumpers, but some give Bumpers the edge.

An independent poll March 11 showed the 48-year-old governor leading the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee 2 to 1. The poll, taken when Bumpers announced his candidacy, showed 60 per cent favoring Bumpers, 27 per cent favoring Fulbright and 13 per cent undecided.

But Fulbright, 69, appears to have made inroads since then. He said two weeks ago that his poll showed the gap had narrowed to six per cent.

Fulbright has spent nearly \$500,000 more than Bumpers — \$674,000 to Bumpers' \$199,000 — and is running a deficit of \$123,000. To offset the deficit, he has taken out a \$150,000 loan from a retired Little Rock insurance company president.

Both candidates have called for curbs on campaign spending, but only Bumpers imposed limits — \$1,000 per donor and no money from outside Arkansas except from people who knew him before he was governor. Roughly 30 per cent of Fulbright's contributions have come from outside Arkansas.

Acknowledging Bumpers' popularity, some of Fulbright's television commercials say "It's okay to like Dale Bumpers and vote for Bill Fulbright."

Bumpers cited inflation, energy shortages and other problems in appealing to the voters to "join hands" in providing new leadership. He rarely mentions Fulbright by name.

Fulbright's retort: "Anybody who thinks the Senate is going to give Arkansas its fair share because somebody asks them to join hands has got another think coming. You've got to fight for it."

Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee since 1959, has been visited in Arkansas this year by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.

Seniority has been an issue. Fulbright said it has been valuable for Arkansas, not only in his case but also in the cases of Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Bumpers said seniority should not be the controlling factor in assigning committee chairmanships.

On the Republican side, Pine Bluff banker John Harris Jones is unopposed for the Senate nomination. Jones, who has run unsuccessfully in previous congressional races, is not expected to be a threat to the Democratic nominee in the fall.

Arkansas' four incumbent congressmen are unopposed for renomination.

Gubernatorial nominees also will be chosen Tuesday. The Democratic candidates are former Gov. Orval E. Faubus, whose previous comeback bid, in 1970, derailed when Bumpers beat him in the primary, former Congress-

man David L. Pryor of Little Rock, and Lt. Gov. Bob Riley. The Republican hopefuls are former state Jaycee President Ken Coon and weekly newspaper editor Joseph H. Weston.

In Oregon, age is the major issue in the campaign for the Democratic nomination for senator.

The 73-year-old Morse, who served 24 years in the Senate until defeated by Republican Bob Packwood in 1968, is opposed by 45-year-old Jason Boe, president of the Oregon Senate.

Morse tried to make a comeback in 1972 but lost to Republican Mark Hatfield in the fall election.

Packwood, 41, is unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Two incumbent members of Congress, Republican Wendell Wyatt and Democrat Edith Green, did not run for re-election. A total of 22 persons are seeking to succeed them.

Oregon's other two congressmen, Democrat Al Ullman and Republican John Dellenbeck, are assured of renomination. Ullman has only token opposition, and Dellenbeck is unopposed.

In the gubernatorial primaries, 10 Democrats are seeking the nomination for the office that Republicans have held for 34 of the past 36 years. The leaders are Robert Straub, 43, former state treasurer and former state senator; Jim Redden, 45, the present state treasurer and a former state representative, and State Sen. Betty Roberts, 51, a teacher and lawyer.

There are five candidates for the Republican nomination. The favorites are Secretary of State Clay Myers, 46, and Victor Atiyeh, 51, state Senate minority leader.

Gov. Tom McCall, a Republican, is forbidden by the state constitution to seek a third term. He has endorsed Myers.

In Kentucky's senatorial primaries, Cook, a first-term Republican senator and Democratic Gov. Wendell Ford are heavy favorites to win. Cook faces two challengers, Ford, one.

Neither Cook nor Ford has campaigned actively or spent much money.

The most suspense in the Senate race was generated beforehand by Cook's failure to comply with a technical aspect of a new state election law.

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HELP-MATE

HELP-MATE is a reader-action service to help all persons with consumer problems similar to those published in the column.

It is designed as a last resort for people who have exhausted other available means to obtain suitable action or information.

Letters of potentially broad interest are selected and edited from those received by this newspaper and other sources.

If you need information or assistance involving a widely used product or service, write to HELP-MATE, in care of The Post-Crescent.

The Post-Crescent will forward the letters to Consumer News, Inc. Washington, D. C. which will attempt to secure an answer to the problem.

Please provide all pertinent information, including COPIES (not originals) of key documents such as sales slips, warranties and letters.

HELP-MATE cannot return any material submitted, so please do not include stamps or return envelopes. But each letter will be considered in determining topics for investigation and action.

HAS DEFECTIVE WARRANTY

In the spring of 1972, we bought an 11-foot Kontiki truck camper and were impressed with the workmanship and sturdiness. This year, however, it's another story. Evidently there has been leakage, and about a month ago the floor broke through because the plywood had deteriorated. The dealer in York, Pa., has not cooperated, and the manufacturer says we would have to bring the camper from our home in Maryland to the plant in Michigan to have it fixed under the warranty.

Not only do we want the repairs made immediately but the trip to Michigan would cancel out any savings the warranty might give us. Can you get Kontiki to do anything?

C. H.
HELP-MATE made several attempts to get Kontiki to make an exception to its warranty policy, but the company went out of business, and you have now sold your camper.

You might have avoided the aggravation by buying a camper with a warranty covering repairs at any location, not just at the plant. F. M. Radigan, national director of the Recreational Vehicle Institute, says such a warranty is generally an indication of quality as well as willingness to provide service.

The Institute also has standards on wiring, plumbing and heating that must be met by manufacturers in order to retain membership. Vehicles meeting these standards carry the Institute's seal. One of the buyer's first considerations should be a reputable dealer, Radigan says. Ask for references from other customers. Radigan also suggests checking at campgrounds or camping clubs for the experiences of others.

For basic information on recreational vehicle buying, he recommends a publication list offered by Trail-R-Club, Box 1736, Beverly Hills.

The Institute will assist with consumer complaints even if a firm is not a member. Its address is: 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018.

B & M FILLS POT ORDERS

Last August I sent \$3.95 for a baked bean pot advertised on B & M Baked Beans cans. I have not gotten the pot even though I have written three times to the Brooklyn address shown on the label. I'd like to have the pot, but if not, I want a refund.

L. J.
Yours is one of several complaints on this subject. The William Underwood Co., packers of B & M beans, admits having considerable difficulty with the bean pot offer. A large number of West Coast orders, such as yours, were not filled by the distributor, Carol Conolly, of Underwood's marketing department says. You and others who have not gotten their orders are being sent a pot and a "gift pack" containing baked beans and brown bread. There has also been a breakage problem, and the company prefers to give refunds in cases where long shipping distances are involved.

Cases of non-delivery or breakage may be reported via a collect call to Underwood at 617-926-1350, or by writing the company at 1 Red Devil Lane, Watertown, Mass., 02172.

MANUFACTURERS BACKS REPAIR

I bought a Kroehler Signature chair in the winter of 1972 for \$169.95. When it was delivered, I noticed it was lopsided, and the fabric was torn and staples were sticking out. I wrote the store, in Ashland, Wis., which is 85 miles away, and was told that it was guaranteed and would be picked up and repaired as soon as possible. The chair is warranted for five years on construction and workmanship and one year on fabric.

I have called the store twice more and written Kroehler, but now, 11 months since I bought the chair, nothing has been done.

D. P.
HELP-MATE contacted Kroehler and the dealer, and arrangements have been made to pick up your chair for repairs. Alice Alexander of Kroehler assures that the warranty covers problems such as you have described, with exceptions only for misuse, improper cleaning or owner accidents.

She says the delay was caused by the dealer, and he acknowledges this, citing "one of those inexcusable oversights where everyone thought someone else was handling it." Kroehler, a leader in the industry, introduced a five-year guarantee last fall on most aspects of furniture quality. The firm is the world's largest manufacturer of upholstered furniture.

Furniture buyers with similar troubles may get help from the Furniture Industry Consumers Advisory Panel (FICAP), formed recently by the Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, and other trade groups, or help may be obtained from the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, of which Kroehler is a member. Both groups handle complaints only after the

consumer has tried unsuccessfully to get help from the retailer. FICAP's address is: Box 951, High Point, N.C. 27261. NAFM's is: 8401 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015.

ANGLER NETS REFUND

About a year ago, I ordered a fishing rod from Finneysports in Toledo, Ohio. Two months later, I got word that the rod, a South Bend Rainbow Steelhead Tamer, was not in stock. On my order I asked for a full refund of \$15.49 if the rod was not available, but all I got after asking again for a refund was a \$2.16 credit slip. I have written since, but no action. I want the rod or a refund.

W.P.
Finneysports says you will get the refund. A company representative says it no longer carries South Bend rods, and that the delay in answering your letters resulted from poor handling of customer complaints that is now being remedied.

May 26, 1974

Sunday Post-Crescent, Appleton-Neenah-Menasha, Wis.

A-5



Naughty

Twiggy, a 5-year-old giraffe at Marine World/Africa USA near San Francisco, Calif., is captured giving a Bronx cheer to the public. (AP Wirephoto)

Courts

Thomas W. Jacklin, 25, 111 Caroline St., Neenah, was fined \$175 and ordered to attend group dynamics traffic safety school Friday for driving while intoxicated.

Jacklin, arrested in the 300 block of W. Sixth Street in Appleton early April 29, pleaded no contest before Judge Nick F. Schaefer in Outagamie County Court Branch 2. Acting on a prosecution motion, Schaefer dismissed a second charge, for non-registration of a vehicle.

Wallace S. Knight, 40, Green Bay, was fined \$175 and ordered to attend group dynamics traffic safety school Friday for driving while intoxicated.

Knight, who pleaded guilty before Judge Nick F. Schaefer in Outagamie County Court Branch 2, was arrested in the 1300 block of N. Mason Street in Appleton the evening of May 12.

Accent Patio or Porch With a Graceful Wrought Iron Group

TOP 5 pc wrought iron patio seating group with a weather proofed dark green finish. Sofa and chair cushions in solid colors with floral print. Group includes 3 seat sofa, 2 club chairs, end and cocktail tables \$199

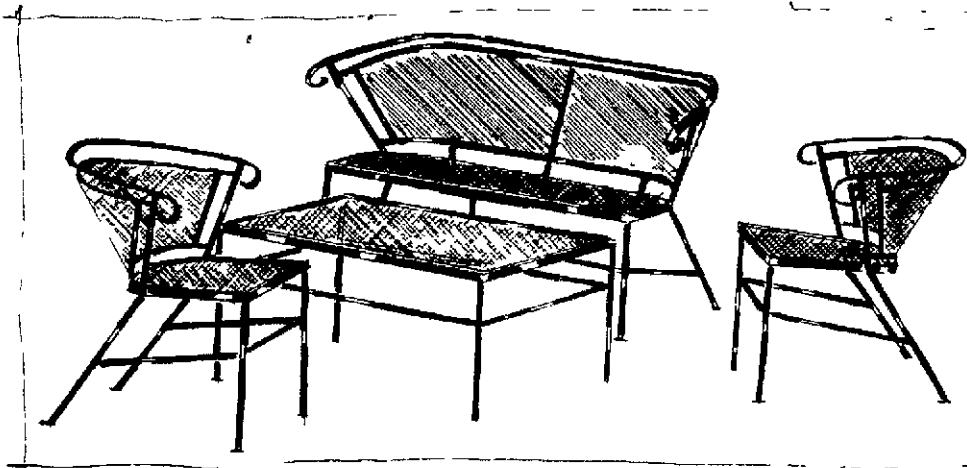
FAR RIGHT 5 pc dining set in weather resistant iron mesh. Group includes pedestal table and four matching arm chairs all in a dark green finish. Table is 42" in diameter and can be used with or without a lawn umbrella \$129

Set of 4 seat cushions, 29.95.

RIGHT 4 pc seating group made of expanded mesh wrought iron. Choose from antique green or yellow. Group includes curve-back love seat and 2 captain's chairs with matching rectangular cocktail table \$99

Set of 3 cushioned pads, 29.95.

Furniture



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Mohawk Carpet
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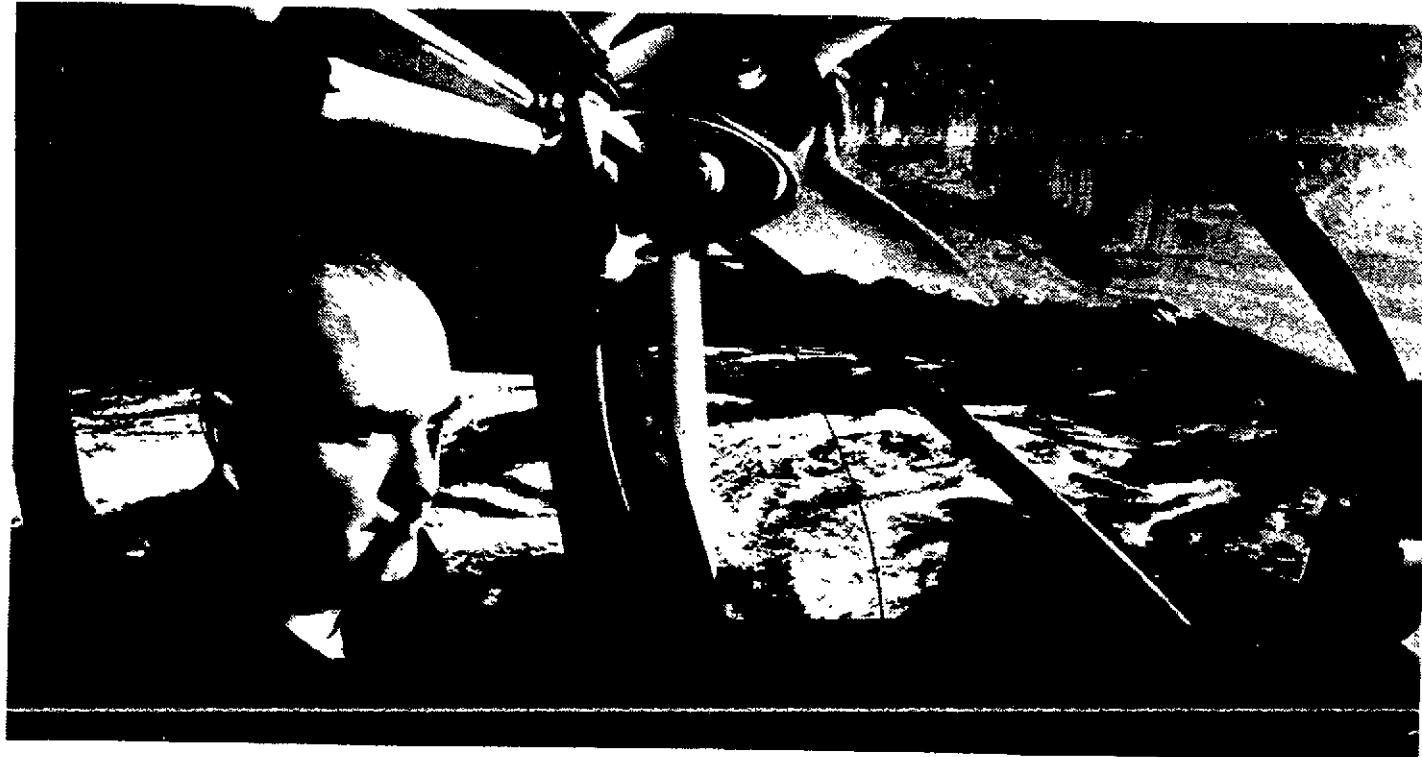
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For one week only save on Mohawk's Suntime random sheared texture carpet made of high luster Acrilan® acrylic fiber. An amazing sale on an amazing carpet. Select two colors matched or contrasting, combined in a high low pattern. 12 or 15 widths come in 10 high luster colors. There is a nominal additional charge for installation.

Floor Coverings

Frang's





Missionary

Bishop Francis Hurley flies the unpredictable skies of his southeastern Alaska diocese to reach its remote areas. He logs some 36,000 miles a flying season. At right he chats with a parishioner in an isolated Indian village. (AP Newsfeatures photos)



He tends a scattered flock

EDITOR'S NOTE — Francis Thomas Hurley, the flying bishop, ministering to one of the most remote and isolated dioceses in the Roman Catholic domain. Three years in Alaska has changed Bishop Hurley's image of Catholicism.

By JOHN BARBOUR
AP Newsfeatures Writer
HOONAH, Alaska (AP) — "Seven-
tiner-oh-four-victor... Sorry about the
trouble you had, Bishop.

"Good to see you back in the sky
again."

Flight Service in Juneau is talking to
an old friend in the clouds, a gregarious,
graying Irishman named Francis
Thomas Hurley who learned to fly to
pursue his scattered flock through the
timbered, mountained miles of
southeastern Alaska.

He smiles at the voice over his
airplane's radio. "They're very solici-
tous about me," he says.

Flight Service comes on again. "Nice
weather to get back in the sky."

"Let's keep it that way," says Bishop
Hurley.

"Well, you've got more drag in that
department than I do," says Flight
Service.

They watch over Father Frank—that's
what many call him up here—as he flies
the unpredictable skies of this Roman
Catholic diocese from Icy Bay in the
north to Ketchikan in the south, a span
of 550 miles of green islands, deep blue
fiords and crystal glaciers. A modern
delegate of the Hound of Heaven, he
covers 36,000 miles from May to

November to bring the word and love of
God to 4,500 Roman Catholics, one for
every eight square miles. But he also
seeks out anyone who will listen and has
need.

His diocese is one of the most remote
and isolated in the Roman Catholic
domain, almost abandoned four years
ago, but now a well-knit, growing
province of the church, thanks to this
unstoppable bishop who has no patience
with rigid rules if they cannot serve his
flock.

As the church allows in isolated areas
with few priests, he has instituted
communal confession and general
absolution. For the people in the tiny
towns, the logging camps, the isolated
settlements, this is both a protection of
anonymity that the confessional booth
cannot insure, and "an easy way back to
the church."

Bishop Frank's Cessna 180, a single-
engine monoplane, has been laid up with
leaky pontoons, and he has worked all
afternoon with friends to get it back in
the water, driving the tractor to haul it
to the inlet by the airport, and then
knee-deep in the little bay guiding the
plane to meet the rising tide.

An unclerical sight he is — his black
trousers rolled up to the knees, black
shirt open at the neck, ruddy comple-
xion, 41 years old, six foot and trimmer
than he used to be when he had a desk job
in Washington and took taxis.

Now, in the air finally, he banks the
plane westward over Admiralty Island
and aims for a little Indian village called
Hoonah. He has phoned ahead to say he

will celebrate Mass at 6 p.m.

Of the few hundred people who live
here, a handful are Catholic. The ferry
stops twice a week in the summer.
Otherwise the only contact is by air.
Trees march right to the water's edge all
around the bay, except for the town plot
where the quaint, toy houses climb the
hill.

His first stop is the local saloon which
is already busy by mid-afternoon. The
wife of the owner is Catholic and he
wants to make sure she knows he will say
Mass. She has heard.

It takes maybe 45 minutes to walk to
the church, stopping every 20 paces or so
to talk to people, dodging mud puddles
on the dirt main street barely 15 feet
wide. The canine population is out in
force and seems to outnumber the
human. The little homes look shoddy at
close inspection, but he explains they are
neat and clean inside, no mean feat
considering the mud roads and walks fed
by the melting snow. The church is a
long boardwalk climb up the hill. It is
obviously new, pre-fab, one of 11
churches scattered over nine parishes.
This one is served by a visiting priest
and a sister.

The priest always leaves dirty cups
and dishes when he leaves, which always
irritates Sister Immaculate, when she
arrives later.

Disappointment shows on Bishop
Frank's face as he stands in the pullman
kitchen making coffee. The parishioners
wanted this church, but they have done
little with it. He takes that as a measure
of their interest.

Behind the altar is an Indian totem in
the form of a cross, the face of Christ, the
eyes of God in the hands, a sign of
strength and wisdom, the Sacred Heart
from which three flames grow sym-
bolizing the trinity. It was designed and
made by a parishioner whose only visit to
the church in the last three years was
when she presented it to the bishop.

The door of the church is open, and
slowly, by twos and threes, they come,
Mike and Corky Thompson and their
children, and Judy Thompson, and little
Rose and Hilda See, the wife of the
mayor. He asks one of the young girls to
help him read the service, and he
explains the vestments to the young
people as he puts them on, the amice, the
alb, the cincture, the maniple, the stole,
the chasuble.

He leads them in a group penitential
service, and offers general absolution,
explaining patiently that "things are
going to come up that will make it
difficult for us to live the way we
should."

Later, the women of the parish serve
cookies and fruit drink, and then they
file away, back into the recesses of their
town. One visitor in leaving says that
when he attended mass here two years
ago, there were only three people in
attendance. Today there were 20.

Bishop Frank is not optimistic. Next
time there might be only three again, he
says.

Alaskans are a kind apart, he says.
Most have come here from somewhere
else: "I don't think it was so much

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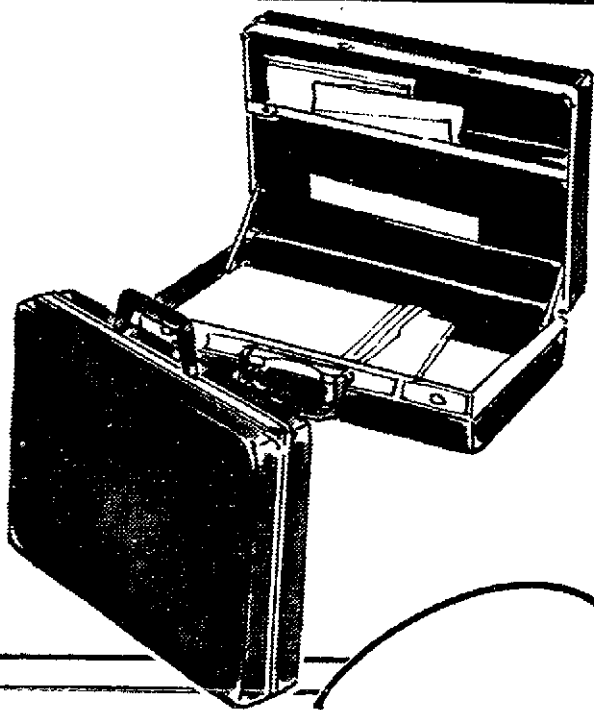
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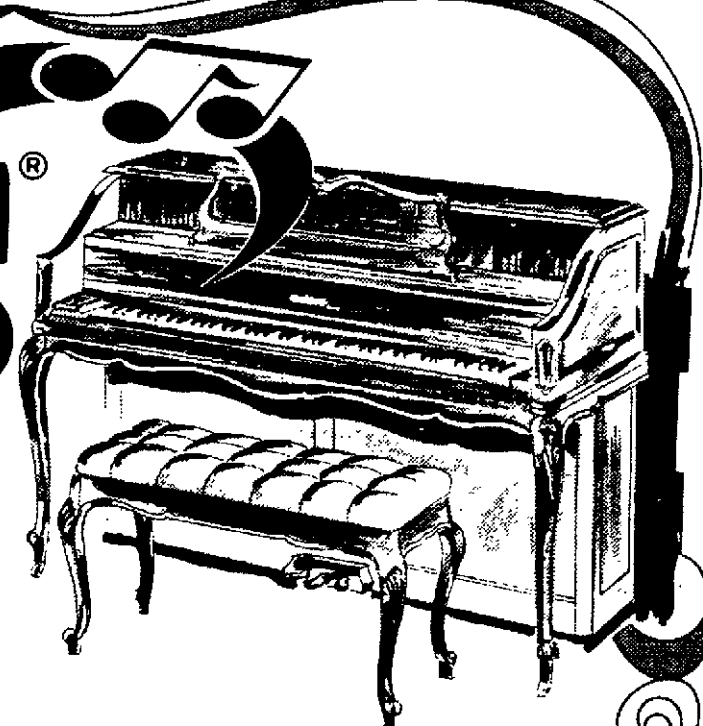
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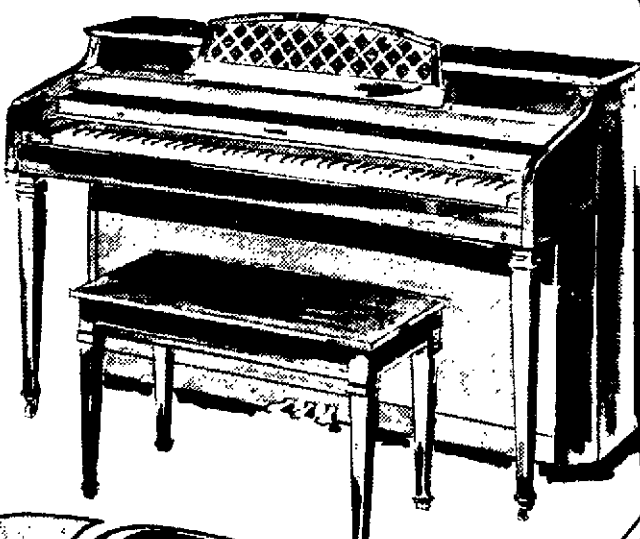
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Buyer, seller equally guilty

BY ARTHUR L. SRB
Associated Press Writer
MADISON Wis. (AP) — Two alleged prostitutes and a barmaid may have unwittingly helped strike a collective blow in the courts recently for women's liberation.

In rulings that involved little fanfare even from women's lib groups, two judges in Milwaukee held that women cannot be discriminated against simply because they are women.

The rulings almost certainly will raise eyebrows among Wisconsin legislators, especially those who contend the courts are stepping too far and too often into the legislative arena.

In one case, Milwaukee County Judge Frederick Kessler dismissed prostitution charges against two women because he believed the man involved should also have been charged.

U.S. District Judge John Reynolds, in the second case, ruled unconstitutional a City of Milwaukee ordinance that prohibited female employees of a bar from sitting with male customers.

Kessler said he believed the man involved in the case with the two alleged prostitutes was also guilty of a crime, and said failure to charge him was discriminatory.

The best way to eliminate prostitution, he said, would be to charge a "few of the prominent businessmen, if any, who utilize the prostitute."

Reynolds said the ordinance barring female employees from sitting with male customers "circumscribes the conduct of an individual in a tavern, conduct which would be legal in any other context but is herein made illegal solely because of the sex of the individual."

The Kessler opinion went far beyond current legislation in the area of prostitution. The legislature in March defeated a women's rights bill which would have made it unlawful for a male or female to engage in prostitution.

Sen. Fred Rissler of Madison, Democratic minority leader who helped direct forces backing the bill, said he concurs in both the Kessler and Reynolds decisions.

"How can you have prostitution without two persons taking part?" he asked. "If one person is guilty, should not the other person be guilty also?"

"You wouldn't have girls selling their bodies for money unless somebody was willing to pay for them. It's like a person who buys property he knows is stolen. He's just as guilty as the seller."



Rollin'

Clint Shaw is crossing the United States at 8 miles per hour. When the 32-year-old ironworker from Victoria, B.C., Canada, finishes what is hoped to be a two-month trip on roller skates, his cross-country total will have been 8,000 miles or more. Shaw is shown here in Cincinnati, Ohio. (AP Wirephoto)

Lie detector use boosted

BY TIMOTHY HARPER
Associated Press Writer

MILWAUKEE (AP) — The Wisconsin Supreme Court's recent ruling overturning a 40-year ban on lie detector tests as evidence in state criminal trials will apparently have no earth-shaking effect on court procedures.

But while prosecutors express reluctance to encourage increased use of polygraph tests as evidence, some agree that the high court ruling may help streamline Wisconsin criminal proceedings.

For one thing, district attorneys point out, the Supreme Court said both sides must agree to admit the polygraph test as evidence.

"The odds are that neither side will agree to it unless they think it is to their advantage," said Sawyer County Dist. Atty. Norman Yackel.

Yackel and a number of other prosecutors told the Associated Press they will personally be reluctant to allow widespread use of lie detectors simply because they do not trust the results.

"In my eyes there is some doubt as to the validity of these tests," Yackel said.

"I'm still not convinced they are all that reliable," said Brown County Dist. Atty. Donald Zuidmulder. "They still aren't in the same class with fingerprints or ballistics."

Milwaukee County Dist. Atty. E. Michael McCann said his office will not encourage increased use of polygraph tests, but said he will continue to rely on the lie detector as an investigatory tool.

"If we have a strong case we won't do it," he said, "but when there is some doubt, such as in cases when it's one person's word against another, it could become very valuable as an investigative tool."

Brown County Circuit Judge Robert Perrins said the lie detector can be invaluable in such cases, particularly

those involving rape.

"It may be the only way a defendant has of establishing innocence in some cases," he said.

While Zuidmulder frowns on almost all use of the lie detector, Rock County Dist. Atty. John Sheehan said he gives one to anyone who wants one.

"Quite frankly," Sheehan said, "about 90 per cent of the people arrested are guilty of something or else they wouldn't have been arrested in the first place. But the 10 per cent totally innocent can avail themselves of the polygraph."

McCann, who said he usually has one to three lie detector tests per month in Milwaukee County, said the procedure keeps him from wasting time in court.

"The initiative is usually from the defendant," he said, "and if the test backs him up, the prosecutor will usually dismiss the case rather than go ahead, unless there are other factors which have a strong bearing on the case against the defendant."

Courts

Roscoe C. Yonts, 67, 814 W. Bell Ave., was fined \$175 and ordered to attend group dynamics traffic safety school after he was found guilty Friday of driving while intoxicated.

Yonts, arrested at Mason Street and Glendale Avenue just after noon May 17, pleaded guilty before Judge Nick F. Schaefer in Outagamie County Court Branch 2.

Mary Kirchner, 39, 829 E. Minor St., was placed on probation Friday for one year for shoplifting. The probation was ordered by Judge Nick F. Schaefer in Outagamie County Court Branch 2.

Last Tuesday she admitted taking 11 clothing and clothing repair articles, valued together at \$11.27, from Treasure Island on May 2.

Terrance Hayes, 3800 E. Broadway Drive, was placed on probation Friday for one year for marijuana possession and reckless use of a weapon. The probation was ordered by Judge Nick F. Schaefer in Outagamie County Court Branch 2.

Hayes was arrested May 5 after going to the home of his father-in-law in Appleton. Police said the defendant fired a rifle twice, injuring no one. Later they said they found marijuana in Hayes' possession while arresting him at his home.

Patricia Nelson, 32, 2710 W. Fourth St., was fined \$50 after she was found guilty Friday of shoplifting.

She had been accused of taking seven packages of food valued together at \$10.16 from K mart on May 3, and she pleaded no contest before Judge Nick F. Schaefer in Outagamie County Court Branch 2.

Thomas L. Stafford, 20, 2206 S. Oneida St., was fined \$100 after he was found guilty Friday of obstructing police.

The charge stemmed from a traffic arrest in the 800 block of N. Richmond Street early last Aug. 19, after which an officer claimed the defendant gave him false identification. An attorney entered Stafford's no contest plea before Judge Nick F. Schaefer in Outagamie County Court Branch 2.

What to do

Mare 1 — Billy Jack at 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 p.m. today and Monday.

Mare 2 — Where the Lilies Bloom at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 & 9:30 p.m. today and Monday.

Cinema 1 — The Great Gatsby at 1, 3:45, 6:30 & 9 p.m. today and Monday.

Viking — Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid at 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9:15 p.m. today and Monday.

Neenah — Billy Jack at 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 p.m. today and Monday.

41 Outdoor — Superdad and Son of Flubber. Open at 7:45 p.m., show at dusk today and Monday.

Tower Outdoor — Four motorcycle movies. Open at 7:45 p.m., show at dusk today and Monday.

Vaudette, Kaukauna — Emperor of the North at 1:30 and 7:30 p.m. today.

Plaza, Oshkosh — Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15 & 9:20 p.m. today and Monday.

Time, Oshkosh — Billy Jack at 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15 & 9:20 p.m. today and Monday.

Cinema 1, Oshkosh — The Great Gatsby at 1, 3:40, 6:20 & 9 p.m. today and Monday.

Cinema 2, Oshkosh — American Graffiti at 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 p.m. today and Monday.

44 Outdoor, Oshkosh — Superdad and Son of Flubber. Open at 7:45 p.m., show at dusk today and Monday.

Lawrence University — India Symposium Film Series, Calcutta, at 7 p.m. today, Youngchild 161.

Lawrence University — LU Symphony Band, Be Our Guest Concert, at 8 p.m. today, Chapel.

Lawrence University — Student recital, Gloria Kollath, organist, at 8 p.m. Monday, Chapel.

Lawrence University — Student recital at 3 p.m. Tuesday, Harper Hall.

Brown County Arena, Green Bay — Three Dog Night in concert at 8 p.m. Monday.

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2 for \$5 Fashion halters, tank tops & polyester shorts priced for a fast sellout!

Your choice! Solid tank tops, solid and print halters... in polyester and cotton, S-M-L. Or, polyester Jamaicas and short shorts, 10-18. Fashion colors. While they last!



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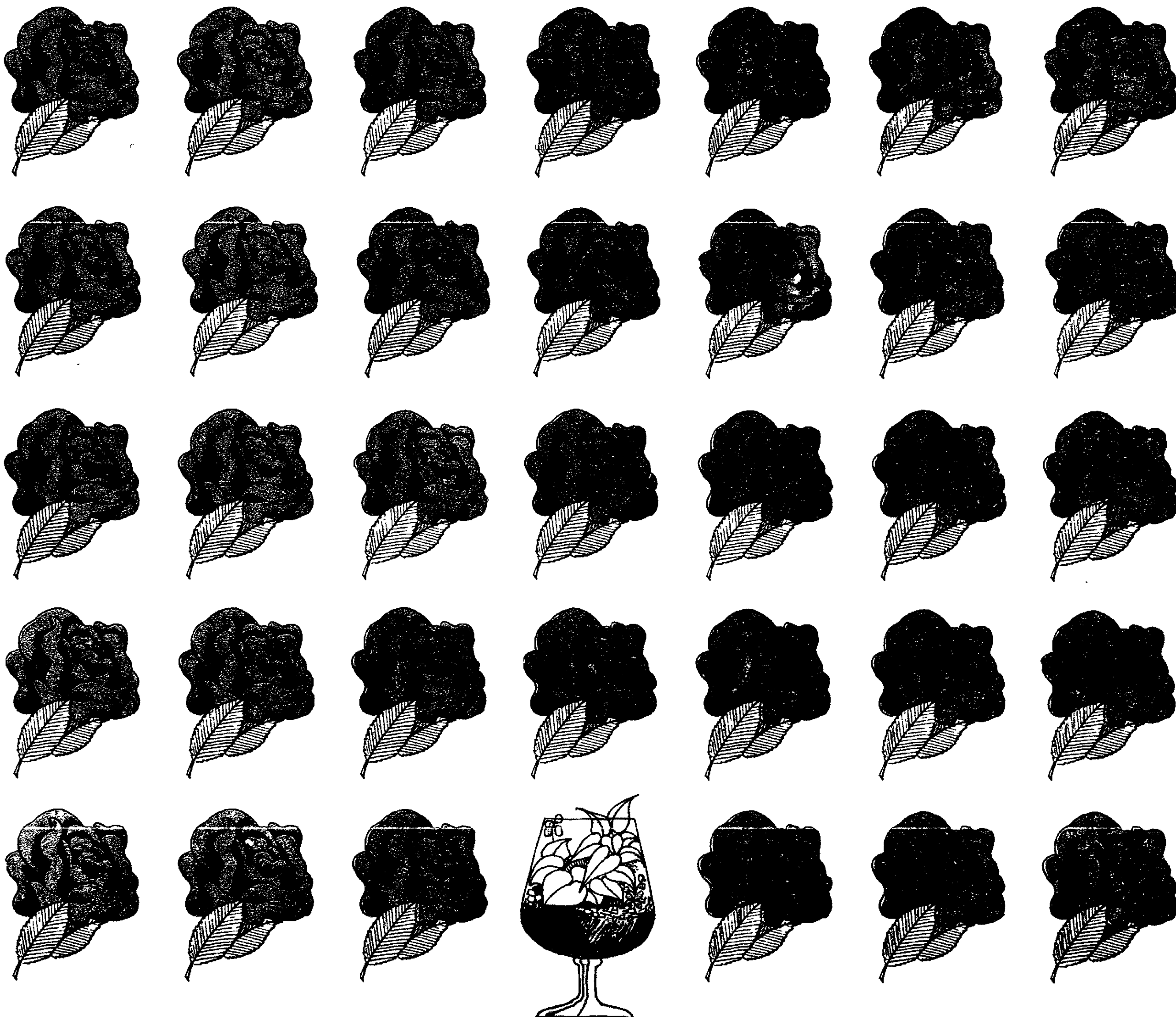
Open a checking account for \$250 at First National, or deposit \$250 or more in a new or existing savings account, and choose a rosebush or a terrarium. Free. ☐ Deposit \$500 or more and we'll give you a rosebush and donate one in your name to the city parks. ☐ We're out to make Appleton the rosiest city in the state. ☐ Choose from 7 varieties of hybrid tea roses, all top quality. They're ever-blooming from June to September. Hurry while your favorite is still available. ☐ These hardy plants are pre-packaged and ready to grow. By watering, you can keep them 3 to 4 weeks before planting. All are guaranteed to bloom this season, and they are perennial. ☐ And if you're an apartment dweller with no place to plant a rose, choose the terrarium. It's a beautiful little garden in itself.



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Teens turn to booze

Editor's notebook

High speeds, higher prices

Traveling in very compact car to Cleveland, site of this year's International Newspaper Promotion Association (INPA) convention, my wife, Charlotte, and I had a good opportunity to make a 600-mile plus test to see if the new speed laws were working. The varying circumstances we encountered have left the result rather inconclusive.

At around the 60-mile-an-hour speed, we were pleasantly surprised to find that we were either right in step or even slightly above the speed of nearly every passenger car and truck. This held until we were within about 20 miles of Milwaukee.

From that point until nearly past the Racine area, it was as though no one had ever heard of the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit. For most of the stretch between the Fox Cities and Milwaukee, we saw an above average



By Fred W. Schweikher
Director of Public Relations

number of state patrol cars which may have prompted observance of the limit; but once the traffic increased as we neared Milwaukee, it was as though the volume of cars and trucks was so great as to frustrate even the most determined patrolman. Not a patrol car was in sight and, indeed, as the speed increased, it was apparent that a police car trying to flag down an errant driver, at least for nothing more than a speed violation, would be a foolhardy optimist. It would be a bit like swatting flies in a wind tunnel.

Did we pick up our speed? Of course we did! We didn't however, until after holding to approximately 60 miles per hour for about two miles — on the 894 Bypass — sandwiched between two semi-trailer trucks each trying to get the inside rail on us, and with a Greyhound practically climbing into our trunk. We had the feeling that if all three of those huge vehicles ever came together no one would have ever known we had ever been around there. We felt like midgets in a subway.

The rest of the trip followed this same pattern, with areas between the larger cities being traveled at near the 55-mile-an-hour limit, and speeds picking up to 70 and 75 miles per hour on the freeways within the cities. All in all, though, we thought highway traffic in Wisconsin — at least on U.S. 41 — is holding more closely to the law than on the freeways and tollways in other states.

It is our opinion also that the new speed law, undoubtedly the most effective of all programs for reducing the still horrendous highway death toll, should become permanent. In Ohio, we were informed that traffic deaths are down 31 per cent from last year. It seems to us incredulous that people would wish to return to former speed limits with their death toll.

Staying overnight in Chicago gave us an opportunity to become more aware of what national news writers and commentators mean when they refer to the spiraling cost of living and high prices. Some of the prices we observed in Chicago made us feel that a lot of us in the Fox Valley just "ain't seen nothin'."

It was during a stroll along Wabash and good old "Boul Mich," as we used to call it when I was a boy, that the high price situation became emphatic.

As an example, we stood in front of two or three windows merchandising casual men's wear that, while attractive and handsomely colorful, was not necessarily touted for extraordinary service... except for the price tags.

One two-piece outfit, consisting of sport jacket and slacks was brazenly ticketed at \$285! Two more in another window hit a low of \$225, and then the rockets exploded as our eyes lighted on a price tag... \$350! And, as mentioned, these were meant for everyday wear.

Women's wear bore equal representation of what now seems utterly breathtaking — at least to us — costs, but which, one observer averred, may come to be only slightly more than moderate prices. What makes us apprehensive is the historical example that suggests that prices rarely fall back, totally, to their formerly logical plateaus.

We have not had a chance to check cost-of-living conditions here in Cleveland.

Convention-associated activities have kept us from sightseeing in Cleveland with the exception of what we view from our ninth floor window from which we can see a portion of Lake Erie to the west and a few coils of the Cuyahoga River eastward which accommodates much Great Lakes shipping to interior docking facilities.

If space is available at a later date in this column, I hope to offer more interesting information about the convention and about Cleveland.

EDITOR'S NOTE — Young people are turning from amphetamines and heroin to another kind of drug — alcohol. Their parents find it more socially acceptable than hard drugs, but teenage alcoholism is increasing. Schools and hospitals are trying to deal with the problem.

BY CAROL DEEGAN
Associated Press Writer

Mia, a pretty, red-haired teen-ager with enormous emerald-colored eyes, recalls the days when she put liquor in a baby bottle so that she could sip it during school.

"I took it to school with me in the morning. And I drank on the way to school and kept it in a baby bottle so I could sip it all day long," Mia recalls.

Now a 19-year-old "recovered" alcoholic, Mia started drinking when she was 11 years old. She is involved in the Alcoholics Anonymous program.

Her case is not an isolated one. A spokesman for the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, a federal agency, estimates that 450,000 people under 20 years of age are alcoholics or problem drinkers. The most recent government statistics on drinking were gathered in 1971, but they did not break down drinking habits by age groups. Another Federal nationwide survey is to be made this summer.

The National Clearinghouse, Alcoholics Anonymous and other organizations dealing with alcoholism agree that about 95 million Americans over the age of 15 drink with some regularity. Of these, an estimated nine million are alcoholics or problem drinkers — compared with five million 10 years ago.

Use of alcohol is apparently surpassing the use of other drugs among the nation's teen-agers. The second report of the President's National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse said:

"Among junior high, senior high and college students, alcohol is, by far, the drug of choice. Figures extrapolated from student surveys show that by 1972, approximately 56 per cent of the junior high students, almost three-fourths of the senior high students and 83 per cent of the college students have used alcohol at least once."

And in a national survey made by the Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse, 6 million young people said they drank liquor, compared with 3.5 million teens who said they smoked marijuana.

Experts point out that it is difficult to gauge just how extensively the teen-ager drinking problem has grown over recent years. Attention has been focused on use of other drugs, they said. And there is the problem of the "closet" alcoholic — the teen-ager who refuses to admit that he has a drinking problem.

Started by smoking pot

What's it like for a youngster to have a drinking problem? Mia describes her life:

"I got in with a crowd that was smoking pot and hash. And taking pills and drinking very heavily. In my 12th grade year I quit school. I couldn't cope anymore. I couldn't walk into the classroom anymore."

"Some days I did manage to get in. Classes were 80 minutes and within 20 minutes I would be passed out on the floor. And no one ever said anything to me. The teacher never said anything, you know. They didn't bother me."

"As far as blackouts go, they were terrible. I left the house about 10 a.m. with a bottle of vodka in my hand and that's the last thing I remember. I wandered back to the house around 5 or 6 p.m. with scratches and bruises and dirt. And I was all wet. I was a mess."

"I had reached a point by this time in my senior year that it was compulsive. I couldn't control it anymore. If I saw a bottle in front of me, I drank it purely because it was there. No other reason."

"Many mornings I'd wake up and I'd reach into the refrigerator for something to drink, a mixed drink that I had left over the night, and some mornings I'd stand there holding it, saying why



do I need it? Why do I want it so badly?

"And I couldn't come up with any answers. So I continued to drink. A compulsion. I drank to get drunk."

Mia lived with her father and stepmother from the age of 11 to 18, then went to live with her mother and soon after joined Alcoholics Anonymous. She said there was always liquor in her father's house because he was in the Army and there were many parties. She hid her drinking from her father and stepmother as long as possible. She said she drank because her stepmother "put me down and told me I was a nothing."

Teen-agers have always consumed alcohol, but their numbers appear to be increasing.

A recent survey of 589 high school students in Washtenaw County, Mich., showed that 76 per cent of those polled had consumed alcohol, compared with 66 per cent in 1970.

The Michigan survey found that teen-agers are not only drinking more, they're drinking harder. In 1972, 20 per cent said they most frequently downed five or more drinks in one sitting. In 1970, only 12 per cent reported drinking heavily.

Last November, a University of Arizona survey classified 61,200 state residents under 24 as heavy, problem drinkers. Based on census figures, the study would indicate that among persons 13 to 24 years of age in Arizona, one in five is an alcoholic.

The study prompted concern among Arizona officials, including Mrs. Dodie Gust, director of the University of Arizona's Alcohol Studies and Information Services.

One in 10 an alcoholic

"We should teach our children responsible drinking attitudes," Mrs. Gust said. "The progression of the disease is faster with young people. It doesn't take as long to be an alcoholic."

The Los Angeles County Alcohol Safety Action Program, a private outfit, contends that three out of four teen-agers drink, one in 20 has a serious problem and one in 10 will become an alcoholic.

Alan Herzlin is director of educational programs at Freeport Hospital, which operates a 52-bed alcoholic treatment center at Freeport, N.Y.

"There are more young people who are getting into trouble with alcohol," he said. "From November, 1972, to the present, we've treated about 155 people at my last count under the age of 25."

"So it's in volumes of young people coming in for treatment now."

"What we're seeing now is people are starting to drink earlier. Junior high, even into elementary schools, they're drinking."

In 1973, the National Council on Alcoholism found that the youngest alcoholics coming to the group's attention had dropped in age from 14 to 12.

Why alcohol? Herzlin offers this explanation:

"Because that's the socially acceptable drug of our society, really, the socially accepted drug of the world. And young people follow the footsteps of their elders."

"Because the other drugs have pretty much run their course. In New York, we have a very strict drug law. But we're seeing the same thing happening in all parts of our country. The deterioration of the use of heroin and many of the amphetamine drugs."

"But we also see people getting off hard drugs and becoming almost instant alcoholics."

Mel Warren is assistant director at the Bureau for Health and Physical Education for the New York City Board of Education.

Warren says the use of alcohol has taken on an air of respectability; these days, compared with use of other drugs.

"What we fear today with our strong educational program driving kids away from so-called hard drugs, is that they seem to say, 'Well, if society is so much opposed to using drugs, alcohol seems to be acceptable. Mom uses it. Dad uses it. Very respectable.'"

And many parents apparently say they would prefer having their kids drinking liquor than getting high on other drugs.

"In the 1950s, there were some taboos on drinking until you reached a certain age," says Jeff Simpson, addiction specialist and director of the St. Benedict Hospital's Alcohol Chemical Dependency Treatment Center in Ogden, Utah.

Simpson said young people began experimenting with other drugs that "really got parents paranoid" so that when their attention turned to use of liquor, "alcohol was viewed as not being as bad as before."

'It's almost all right'

"Because he's not smokin' that weed, or he's not doing that awful drug stuff," Simpson said. "And there's permissiveness about alcohol — that it's almost all right, because, thank God, he's not shooting heroin."

And Simpson says there is "an even bigger trend for young people now to

gain peer status with the use of alcohol."

Steve Brodsky is a college student in New York who works with groups of high school students who are worried that they may have a drinking problem.

"Supposedly the 'in' thing to do is to drink," Brodsky says. "When kids go out on a Saturday night, it's really cool to impress on a girl how much you can drink. Wow, I'm a man, I can pull six, seven shots of Scotch. A girl will drink something like a gin fizz or a Harvey Wallbanger. That's classy, impressive."

"I notice in the cafeteria, students carry a little flask of gin. And they buy the orange juice and they just pour it in during lunch hour."

Sales of "pop" fruit-flavored wines are up from three million gallons in 1968 to 33 million in 1973. Advertising for these wines is primarily directed to younger consumers.

FBI crime reports contain the following statistics:

—In 1960, there were 13,537 arrests of youngsters under 18 for drunkenness or driving while intoxicated. In 1971, the number was reported at 31,173.

—Six out of every 10 alcohol-related highway deaths involves a person 16 to 24 years of age.

Young people are being encouraged to join Alcoholics Anonymous, oldest and largest organization for helping alcoholics. There are 650,000 members worldwide and although an A.A. spokesman declines to estimate how many of these are teen-agers, she does say "there are lots of teen-agers coming in. More and more young people."

Mia reports that she was one of the first young people in A.A. in her area. She began attending when she came to New York to live with her mother. Now there are about 20, and they've formed a young people's group, she added.

"Alcohol and drugs are the same thing. Alcohol is just a different kind of drug and you use it for the same reason. To get high. To escape. Whatever reasons you have."

"But alcohol brings it much quicker. This is what I found. I quit drugs after two years and went into the booze very, very heavily because I felt I could get drunk much quicker and, you know, stay drunk longer."

Nationally, there are an estimated 7,500 alcohol treatment centers for all age groups. Columbus Hospital in New York City recently expanded its alcohol treatment center to offer help to teen-agers with drinking problems.

Schools getting involved

Dr. June Christmas, mental health and retardation commissioner, has estimated that 68,000 youngsters in New York are problem drinkers.

And schools are apparently becoming involved. Mel Warren says alcohol education is now being taught in grades four through 12 in New York's public school system.

Warren says that instead of the "preachy, judgmental abstinence kind of approach that didn't work, educators are taking a more realistic approach."

The emphasis instead is on wise use of drugs.

"Number one, if someone chooses not to drink, let's respect that individual for that kind of decision. Let's not pressure him to be a drinker," Warren says.

"If one opts and decides he wants to drink, drink responsibly."

"I would say, today, our teachers are beginning to spend more time with alcohol education, perhaps less time with drugs. Or combining their whole drug program into a mental health kind of approach, trying to get to the underlying problem that kids may have that turn them to alcohol."

Herzlin says a mental health approach may mean the difference between the use and the abuse of alcohol.

"Young people learn geometry and algebra and history and all that. They really don't learn how to live their lives with any sort of self-esteem. If a person really feels good about himself, he's not going to have to go overboard in drinking. He's not going to shoot drugs."

moderately satisfied and that interest on the notes has been paid. Moreover, there are no outstanding claims from vendors. The debt represents loans of money by old-line Republicans who know that their claims will be honored, according to such assurances.

Monthly schedules of business prepared for members of the board of natural resources have become so lengthy and complex, and members' discussions have tended to be so discursive, that Secretary Lester P. Voigt of the department has lately arranged to have sandwiches and coffee brought to the board room to avoid loss of time for luncheon elsewhere.

A clear sign of the board's confidence in Voigt, meanwhile, and perhaps a signal to the public that the transfer of control of the board to the majority members chosen by Gov. Lucey does not mean that personnel changes are planned, is contained in a proposed revision of the rules on the scope of Voigt's authority to act without explicit board authorization.

Among them would be a rule permitting Voigt to handle transactions of up to \$100,000 without board consultation. The present limit is \$50,000. His powers in other ways would also be substantially enhanced — something that would not be likely to be agreeable to a hostile employing board.

Hurriedly reporting administrative actions to his board recently, Voigt emphasized what is known in bureaucratic circles as his agency's "affirmative action" on behalf of the employment of minority group representatives.

He emphasized as illustrations the recent appointment of a woman to a job as forester, and several women hired as chemists.

No one troubled to remind the veteran administrator that women do not constitute a minority in Wisconsin. The last census showed that females outnumber males in the state by about 83,000.



Inside the Capitol

Thomas Fox fights state gift donor anonymity

BY JOHN WYNGAARD
Post-Crescent staff writer

MADISON — Twice in recent months Gov. Lucey's youngest nominee to a key place on the roster of state agency policy-makers has tried to persuade fellow officials that state agencies should not accept gifts from anonymous donors.

The issue is especially important in the sensitive state Department of Natural Resources, insists young Thomas Fox of Washburn, who has not yet been able to persuade his colleagues to his point of view. Such donations have become more frequent in recent years and each of them is carefully listed on the board's agenda. Some of them are also publicized for their size or unique purpose, which may tend to encourage other givers.

Fox, a native of Chilton, sees in the acceptance of gifts the possibility of conflicts of interest, or the appearance of such conflicts, and wants a rule against anonymity. Senior board members are resisting, arguing that it is an easy matter to reject those that may be questionable without offending other givers whose benefactions are welcomed.

Fox says he will persist in his objections. "The public has a right to know where an agency with the board powers and functions we have gets its money," he asserts.

Other major state agencies accept a donor's request for anonymity without quibble.

Politicians used to declaim against the cruelty of a sales tax on necessities. But the circumstances in which they find themselves determine their policy. Thus Democrats for decades used the sales tax as a club against Republicans, claiming that their opponents favored unfair taxation, while the Democratic party would resist it.

As it happens, the introduction of a sales tax in the state 12 years ago was through bi-partisan agreement. Now the Democrats say nothing about getting rid of it, aware that they could not support the kind of a spending program to which they are committed without it.

Now the Republicans are against it, as shown in the recent effort of the Republican state senate leaders to repeal the sales tax on electricity and fuel used in homes. But a Democratic legislative committee has denounced the measure as "contrary to sound budgetary practices," and consequently, undesirable as public policy.

A measure of the state government's affluence, at least in the view of those who are aware of the acres of unused space in the commodious state capitol, is the preference of state boards, commissions, advisory committees, study task forces and others for private hotels and similar quarters for their meetings.

On any given day, there will be public officer meetings in costly rented rooms, while ornate statehouse chambers are silent and empty.

First and, in many views, the best of the municipal interest lobbies at the state capitol is the League of Wisconsin Municipalities, which has lately found the challenge of persuading legislators and others to understand municipal needs and problems more difficult than in more than 50 years.

But the local government establishment is evidently aware of the value of its work. City and village members now total 521, representing more than 99 per cent of incorporated municipalities, and about 70 per cent of the total state population.

Some Republican legislators at the recent Republican ticket endorsement convention were lamenting the absence of distinguished and public spirited businessmen as candidates for major places on the party's state ticket for the fall elections. They recalled the Kohlers, Goodland, Heil and Rennebohm, among others.

The fact is that an eminently successful businessman in the prime of his life scouted Republican leadership circles for some weeks last winter for reaction to his potential candidacy for governor. But Robert Draper of Milwaukee, friend of former Gov. Knowles among many other prominent party

men, found no encouragement whatever and gave up. He took an early retirement from a responsible job as head of a major manufacturing firm.

Voters of Wisconsin continue to show strongly "bearish" attitudes, as the Associated General Contractors of America has put it, when they are given the opportunity to vote in school construction bond issues in localities.

Schoolmen have been nervous about electoral skepticism on school construction debt for several years, and there is nothing to show that public attitudes have changed. Thus far referendum votes this year have gone against zoning for schools in the ratio of six to one of dollar expenditures involved.

Lawrence Dahl, the Tigerton farmer who was one of Gov. Lucey's first nominees to the state board on natural resources, has a penchant for plain talk and an instinctive skepticism.

The board was discussing the idea of "buffer zones" as a measure to protect the state parks and other preserves that are being created at an increasing pace.

Dahl candidly expressed his reservations. "We will buff and buff, and soon we will have the state," he said about the pace of state land buying and acquisition through other means.

Republican campaign leaders are mildly concerned about the repetitive debt the state committee has carried over from earlier and unsuccessful campaigns. The fact is that the once substantial indebtedness has been substantially reduced — \$130,000 was paid to the committee creditors a month ago — and there is no urgent pressure for repayment of the unreported balance.

Party officers have assured candidates that the lenders are